

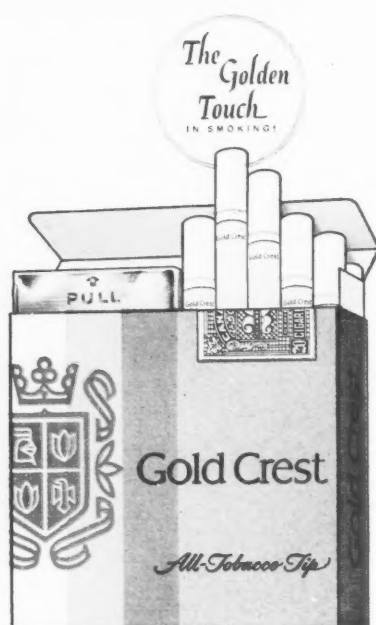
Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

AUGUST 20TH 1960 20 CENTS



Holidays in Canada: Profit and Cost 1960

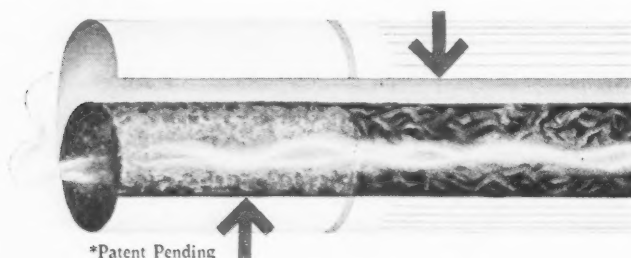


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Saturday Night

VOL. 75 NO. 17

ESTABLISHED 1887

WHOLE NO. 3372

Editor:
Arnold Edinborough

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ARTICLES

**Holidays in Canada:
Facts and Figures On
Where People Go
What They Spend
The Tourist Industry
The Supporting Trades
The Boom in Boating
And Changing Trends**
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INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: Young Canada takes to the water in a surprising boom in boating and aquatic sports.

With this vacation issue, SATURDAY NIGHT takes an appraising look at just what Canadians do—in Canada—in their annual two-week release from normalcy—and how much they spend to get away from it all. Neither is as easy a task as it might at first appear. One reason is that Canadians are remarkably inventive when it comes to devising new means of recreation. Another is that nobody has taken on the task of keeping track of how much Canadians really spend on holidays. But, as Business Editor **R. M. Baiden** concludes, perhaps most people would rather *not* know.

Following his analysis of the military situation [SN Aug. 6] **John Gellner**, Contributing Editor on Military Affairs, now examines the political future of Algeria. Writing from his first-hand investigation he discloses that much of the future trouble may come from outside interference. "The call toward frenzy instead of reason", he writes, "now comes from Ghana and Guinea, and the threat that the Algerian tragedy may be made into a world crisis, from Red China. Chinese interference may make a settlement impossible".

In RECORDS, **William Krehm** has some words of praise for recent releases with emphasis on the new Mozart recordings . . . **Peter Stursberg** in the OTTAWA LETTER predicts an extensive shuffle in the Cabinet and tells how the example of the wily **W. L. M. King** may be influencing the PM . . . In TELEVISION, **Mary Lowrey Ross** gazes at the new image of **Richard Nixon** as revealed on the little box and now ascribe to him "power, political genius and persuasiveness" . . . Rev. **Ernest Marshall Howse** tells, in BOOKS, the extraordinary story of "A Very Ordinary Little Man", **Rudolph Hoess**, who was responsible for the deaths of thousands of victims as Commandant of the extermination Camp of Auschwitz . . . In his penetrating POINT OF VIEW, **J. D. Morton**, who is a professor at the Osgoode Hall Law School, argues bluntly that the now-necessary adultery in divorce cases be openly made a "legal fiction". He quotes chapter and verse from past legal procedures to justify his argument.

President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; **Vice-Presidents,** Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; **Circulation Manager,** Arthur Phillips. **Director of Advertising:** Donald R. Shepherd. **Representatives:** New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Chicago, Adrian Boylston, 520 South Prospect, Park Ridge, Ill.; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; San Francisco, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4. **Subscription Prices:** Canada \$4.00 one year; \$6.00 two years; \$8.00 three years; \$10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. \$2.00 per year; all others \$6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Division, Suite 707, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. **Editorial and Advertising Offices,** 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada.

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Letters

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CORBY'S EXTRA DRY GIN ONE DRY DRYER

faith and tradition respecting our beloved dead".

In the booklet issued by the commission on "Christian Burial" the following recommendations, among others, are made: "The minister should be consulted before any arrangements are made for the funeral service. Funeral services should not be held on Sunday. Elaborate and costly devices to restore a lifelike appearance to the body have no place in Christian practice. The casket should be closed before the service begins and should not again be opened. Christian burials should be as simple as possible. People should guard against excessive expenditure in time of emotional stress. The use of a funeral pall might be revived to completely cover the casket. It should not be assumed that flowers are the only suitable form of tribute; contributions to charitable and worthy benevolent funds may be given as an expression of sympathy and respect".

In many cases these recommendations are being carried out, but in others, custom and tradition is so deeply rooted the change has been slow . . .

We agree that the whole matter of Christian burial requires serious thought and constructive action. The Church to which we belong is doing something about it, and we hope others will follow.

CHARLOTTETOWN (Rev.) F. H. LITTLEJOHN

Biggest Company

In his "Insurance" column of July 23 Wm. Slater, in reply to the question: "What is the name of the leading life insurance company in Canada, and the next company?" omitted to point out that the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is Canada's leading life insurance company with business in force of over \$9 billion (half of which is in Canada) and assets in excess of \$2½ billion. In 1959 its sales of life insurance exceeded \$1 billion, the first Canadian company ever to reach such a volume.

The Sun Life, of course, is an international company and it may well be that the question asked of Mr. Slater referred strictly to life insurance carried out in Canada. The question, therefore, may have been somewhat abbreviated for purposes of publication. We hope, however, that you will draw these points to the attention of your readers because the Sun Life of Canada has been a great force for good in the Canadian economy over the past 90 years and through its international operations has proudly taken the name of Canada into many parts of the world, even in advance of any trade commission operations.

Sun Life Assurance
Company
MONTREAL

A. R. HASLEY
Executive Assistant



For the holiday you never
dreamed could happen

Suddenly you're transported into a 'never-never' land of charming fantasy and gaiety, sharply contrasted with fast-paced modern living. Fascinating, relaxing, exciting, refreshing . . . all this is Japan today! Weather soothingly temperate, fresh and exhilarating . . . the perfect year-round vacation land . . . this is Japan. A world apart, yet part of the modern convenience and comfort you know from home — air-conditioned hotels, charm and courtesy on every hand. For the kind of holiday you never dreamed could happen to you — come to Japan — discover Japan!

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Comment of the Day

Facts Needed

SINCE MANY OF ITS readers are on holiday, SATURDAY NIGHT in this issue devotes a good deal of space to describing our different methods of holiday making and the profit they bring to the people who provide the equipment.

By a determined assault on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by consulting a great number of trade organizations, we have managed to piece together a statistical picture of how much vacation money we spend, where we spend it and who gets it.

But what struck us in assembling our material was the lack of any central clearing house for information about one of our biggest industries. The Research Director of the Canadian Tourist Association lamented the fact that he has no librarian at all to file much of the stuff which comes into his office. (Though there was a lot of pertinent information in his files nevertheless).

But what the chief objectives of all the tourists who come into Canada are, what they want to see and how they want to be entertained, we can only guess at. Indeed, the actual value of the tourist industry can only be roughly estimated since there are obviously as many, if not more, Canadian tourists in Canada than there are American ones and it is only the Americans we keep track of.

As a member of one government department constantly says: "If the Swiss were to run the Canadian tourist industry they would probably double its value in two years". With their bureaucratic efficiency we have no doubt they would start their task by getting an accurate picture of what there is already available and what should be provided. Couldn't we do that ourselves? Because obviously the Swiss are not going to come in and do it for us and all the time we don't do it we are losing a great deal of money.

Eminence Grise

THE DOMINION PROVINCIAL conference held in Ottawa last month was as lively and effective as any such meeting has ever been—which is no great praise at that. Premier Smallwood provided a little

light relief: Premier Frost showed that all Progressive Conservatives are not blood brothers. The conference ended, as it began, with the provinces wanting more, and the federal Government determined to take no less.

The most significant development was the action of Jean Lesage. After the ob-

Ottawa Clearance

The stalls were all set in the middle of Jan.,

But little was sold till the summer began.

Nothing moved quickly, all Members will own:

Slowest of all was the Speech from the Throne.

Some of the goods were infected with blights:

Take for example the Combines and Rights.

Then with a flurry stuff sold by the bale; The counters were cleared in John's Bankruptcy Sale.

The stalls are all empty that lately were brimming.

And all of the clerks have gone fishing or swimming.

VIC

structionism of M. Duplessis his call for a second conference to "repatriate the Constitution" was refreshing. And it certainly seems that he will try to play his hand in such a way that, while retaining his provincialism in Quebec, he will also still be looked at admiringly by the federal party he left to go back to provincial politics.

If he does become the Lapointe of this generation, his successor in Quebec is clear. Paul Gerin-Lajoie not only wants the job, but he also started the whole business of repatriating the constitution in a book published by the University of Toronto press as long ago as 1950 [*Constitutional Amendment in Canada*].

What Lesage said in Ottawa was all in that book and so, in his other writings, is the platform which brought the Liberals into power in the province.

The Tunnel and Trade

CANADIANS WHO, either as members of the armed forces or as tourists, have crossed the English Channel with any frequency will be glad to hear that a tunnel connecting France and England may soon become a fact instead of a recurring feature story in popular magazines. But part of England's real insulation from the Continent through centuries of history has been due to the violence and treachery of that twenty miles or so of vicious water.

And the new tunnel is only a tangible symbol of a most important change in all of Britain's relations with the Continent. No longer can she hide behind the Channel either militarily, or economically. With de Gaulle and Adenauer holding conversations about closer economic and political ties, with the Inner Six countries operating a tariff union, and with the Commonwealth getting further away from being a viable economic unit, Britain is forced to become more European and less Commonwealth every week.

Indeed, the new alignments in Europe and the consequent effects on Commonwealth relations need some hard thinking in Ottawa if we are not to see our own trading position in the world jeopardized. Poised as we are between an imperial trade set-up which is ceasing to exist, and a new trade structure which nations emerging into industrialism are creating for their own profit and to their own peculiar design, we may soon find that we fit in nowhere. If that happens our present unemployment figures will look insignificant by comparison.

A Canadian Nixon

A NEW LEFT WING party is to come into being in Canada at the end of this month. As yet unnamed, it will be a merger of the CCF and the political arm of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

A revived right wing Social Credit party has already elected a new national president (Dr. R. N. Thompson) at a two-day meeting in Ottawa at the end of July. With strong assistance promised from the president of the Quebec Social Credit movement, Real Caouette and from Orvis Kennedy, President of the Al-



Canada's First Quantity Token Issue...



To augment the short supply of currency in Lower Canada, penny and half-penny tokens were issued during the first half of the nineteenth century. The most famous are the rare Side View tokens issued by the Bank of Montreal in 1838 and 1839. They show the front and side view of the bank's original head-office building in Montreal. A Side View penny today is worth about \$75.

Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money, in the form of bank notes, was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. Later, the bank provided copper coinage. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



**BANK OF
MONTREAL**
Canada's First Bank

SD-275

berta Social Credit League, Dr. Thompson pledged a rip-roaring campaign for the renewal of the Social Credit fortunes in the next Federal election.

Just what the left wing party will have to offer we shall have to assess after its Convention. What the right wing party offers was made clear: monetary reform leading to increasing free enterprise so that Canada may realize the full potential of its political system and its natural resources.

Closely connected with Canada's effort for herself must be, said Dr. Thompson in his acceptance speech, an equally strong effort to help the under-developed nations of the world conquer hunger, misery and fear. The great struggle, he said, is between Communism and Capitalism; between, in fact, survival and extinction.

Both in its tone and content Dr. Thompson's speech was very close to that of Mr. Nixon and his colleagues at Chicago. It is perhaps an indication of how far apart American and Canadian politics are that Mr. Nixon was watched by millions of people and cheered to the echo, while Dr. Thompson, who made just as much sense, was speaking to a mere 200 people in Ottawa and got much less mention in the Canadian press than Nixon.

But if the new president of the National Social Credit party carries into his campaign the energy and enthusiasm which he showed at the Convention, the middle-of-the-roads (and the Press) will have to look out. Canadian politics may, in fact, become very lively again very soon.

Half-Way Mark?

ON PAGE 28 OF THIS ISSUE appears the five-hundredth crossword puzzle contributed to this journal by Louis and Dorothy Crerar; the event calls for a word of celebration.

This feature has repeatedly demonstrated its enthusiastic following among readers of SATURDAY NIGHT. The first crossword appeared on May 8, 1948; three solving "competitions" have been held—on November 13, 1948, January 23, 1951 and on December 19 last year. In the last competition more than 400 entries were received. On one nameless occasion the feature was omitted from an issue; readers quickly took pen in hand to ensure that that would not happen again.

The Crerars, who live in Toronto, began writing crosswords to entertain their friends; now, through SN, they are practically national figures. Louis, who is musical director of *The Toronto Trio* at the Royal York Hotel was born in London, England; Dorothy in Galt, Ont. They have two sons, aged 12 and 14. In a previous biographical note SN reported, in evident awe, Louis Crerar's additional achievement of being able to roll cigarettes with one hand.

SATURDAY NIGHT herewith congratulates

its accomplished contributors, thanks their many loyal and devoted readers and looks forward, in turn, to publishing Crossword No. 1000.

Chapter and Preceding Verse

IT WAS JAMES RESTON of the *New York Times* who provided the perfect footnote to the nomination Conventions in the United States. He started his column by saying that the American nation in its two candidates had got exactly what it deserved. "Having glorified efficiency and good looks for 50 years, we wound up with a couple of good looking efficiency experts as candidates for the Presidency".

But some of Mr. Kennedy's efficiency he then managed to chip away very neatly. Having quoted Kennedy's "soaring speech" with its biblical reference from Isaiah (they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary), he reminded his readers that the verse before this (Isaiah: Chapter 40, Verse 30) reads: "Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall".

Ads and News

POLITICIANS, either of the legislative or industrial variety, do not fool the Wall Street brokers.

"Peace" says Nixon. "Peace" says Kennedy. But Bache and Company (founded 1879) advertise thus: "Nixon or Kennedy—defence stocks should benefit. Whatever the outcome of November's election it seems likely that defence spending will be stepped up. Our new report shows why defence stocks therefore seem less vulnerable to changing economic conditions. Alert investors will want to consider carefully the important information contained in this study. It highlights four companies whose stocks now become especially interesting. For your free copy, write or phone for Report A-31".

Drug companies make high profits on fantastic mark-ups say the public. "Not so", say the companies. Says Moody's Stock survey (serving investors effectively since 1909): "For profit-minded investors drug stocks can answer the question of what to buy when the over-all business outlook is clouded. The group tends to be immune to general economic setbacks. Drug stocks may even gain when most other stocks are losing ground."

"Highly profitable in recent years, drug issues promise to continue their dynamic upward trend. Diversification, entry into foreign markets, multimillion-dollar research programs and aggressive marketing typify this burgeoning industry."

"Send for Moody's Special Report on Drugs (to be released August 8). You will get specific advice for action."

Which all shows why the wise newspaper reader reads the ads much more carefully than the news.



*Canada's
well-being
is founded
on STEEL!*

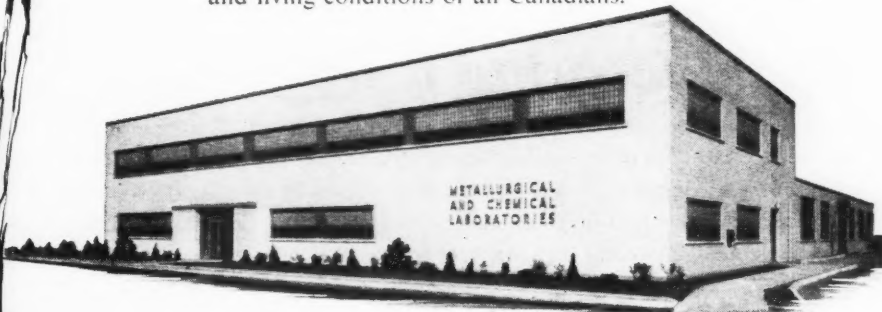
STELCO in the life of the professional man...

Doctors and nurses, clergy and teachers, engineers and architects, accountants and lawyers . . . the men and women in Canada's professions perform services important to all Canadians. Because of their work, longer life and better health are possible; the frontiers of knowledge are pushed forward; and new ways of working and living spring from the drafting board.

Fifty years ago, when Stelco was incorporated, work in the professions, as in nearly every occupation, meant long hours under difficult conditions and often with poor or limited facilities. Steel has helped change this.

The professional man depends for his mobility on steel which puts at his service the modern car, train, and plane. His communications are a product of the steel age. Moreover, steel has made possible the modern buildings where he works, from the framework of the buildings themselves to their heating, lighting, plumbing, and furnishings.

Stelco, Canada's leading producer of steel and steel products, pays tribute to those men and women in the professions whose work is to improve the health, knowledge, and living conditions of all Canadians.



Stelco now enters its second half-century with nearly 16,000 employees; 12 producing and processing plants; and with over 90% of its shares held in Canada.



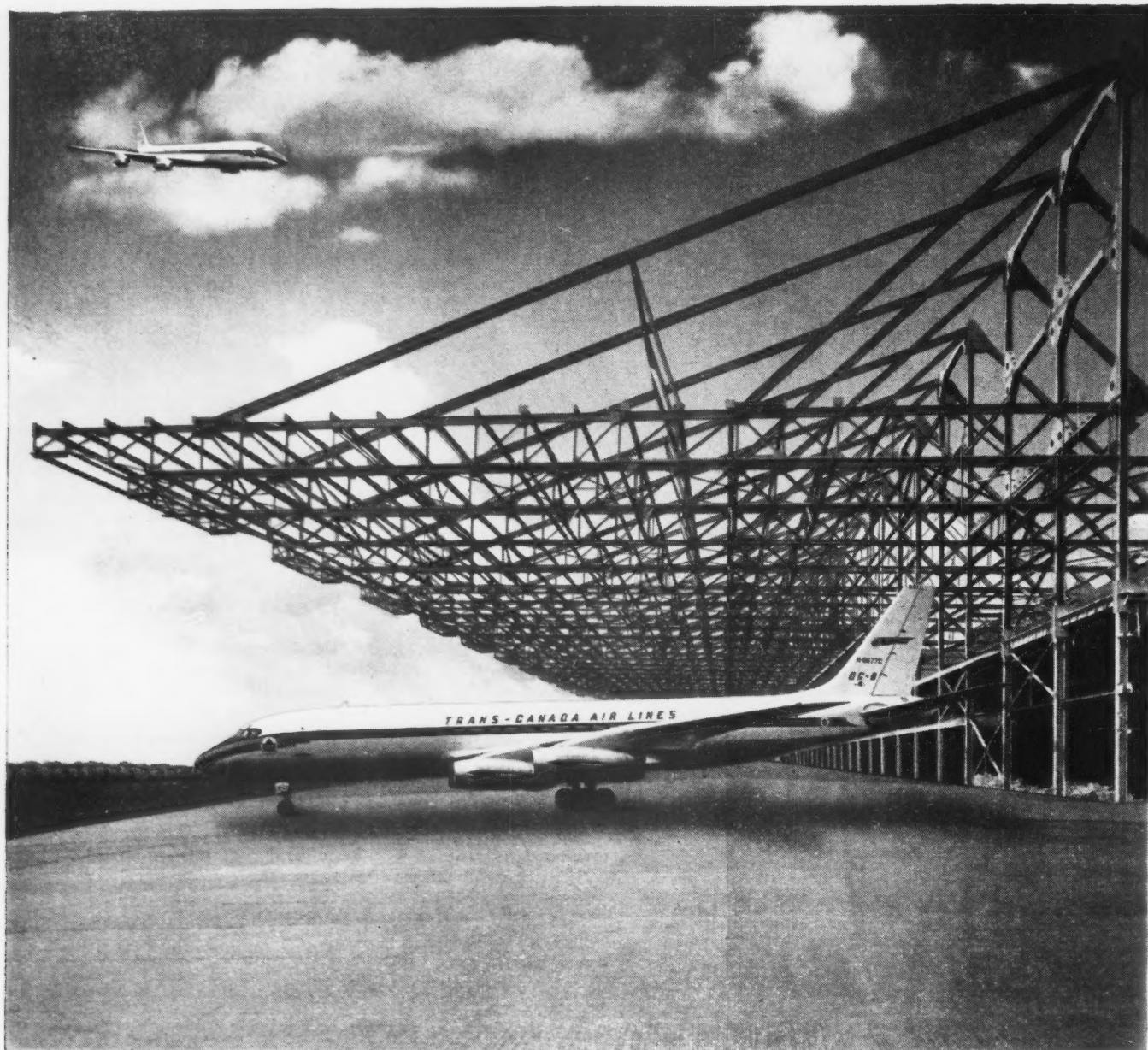
Among the many categories of professional, scientific, and technical personnel employed by Stelco are the chemists and metallurgists who assist in the quality control of steel. Stelco's new Metallurgical and Chemical Laboratories contain scientific equipment capable of producing a complete steel analysis of up to ten elements, within seven minutes of taking the sample from the open hearth furnaces.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Executive Offices: Hamilton and Montreal

Plants: Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, Gananoque, Lachine, Contrecoeur.

Sales Offices: Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver. J. C. Pratt & Co., Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.



Room to swing a jet

This huge steel frame is the backbone of a hangar for jetliners. It belongs to Trans-Canada Air Lines and is part of their new multimillion dollar base near Montreal designed solely for the maintenance of turbine aircraft.

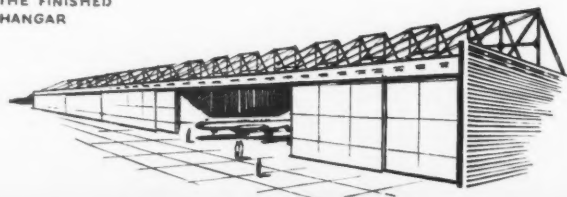
Because of the size of modern aircraft vast covered areas free of all vertical supports are necessary to permit planes to manoeuvre freely. In this building, structural steel, fabricated and erected by Dominion Bridge, is used to create the largest cantilever roof of its kind in North America. It projects 175 feet for a length of 836 feet and provides a post free area larger than two football fields.

The roof structure is suspended by diagonal members from anchored and braced steel columns. The design permits unobstructed entrance through 50 ft. high sliding doors for the whole length of the building.

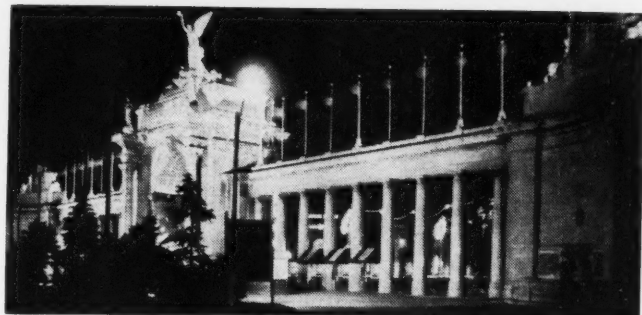
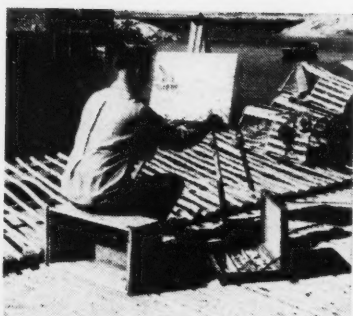
Five DC-8 jetliners can be accommodated. Architects and engineers were Ross, Fish, Duschenes and Barrett of Montreal and E. W. Sellors of T.C.A., and the general contractors, Pigott Construction Ltd.

This is an example of Dominion Bridge at work—five divisions—Structural, Mechanical, Plateway, Boiler, Warehouse Steel. Fifteen plants coast-to-coast.

THE FINISHED HANGAR



DOMINION BRIDGE



How Canadians Spend Their Holidays

by R. M. Baiden

AN ESTIMATED TWO MILLION Canadians are holidaying at this moment in Canada. By Summer's end, some 12 million people will have taken their fling at our annual two-week tribal rites.

What do they do? Frankly, anything you can imagine and then some. But whether they spend their time Go-Karting or cruising the Saguenay, they spend money. So while you wait for your vacation bills to start rolling in, how about looking at some of the ways other Canadians think up to spend their money?

This is one field where imagination is matched only by enthusiasm. No one knows exactly how much money Canadians spend vacationing. But what they spend has already created new mobile equipment such as the travel trailer; opened resort areas—some as far north as Frobisher on Baffin Island—and created artistic festivals of world stature such as Stratford's Shakespearean Festival and Vancouver's International Music Festival. Additionally, the spectacular growth in interest in "out-of-doors" type vacationing has caused a tremendous boom in such industries as boat-building and tent manufacturing.

But whatever they do on their holidays, most Canadians go away from home to do it. And mostly they travel by car. The Canadian Tourist Association estimates that Canadians spend about \$1,000 million on travel annually. Of this, automobile travel is estimated to account for about \$250 million.

Where do they go? To look at scenery, visit exhibitions, attend festivals, to cottages, resorts and national parks.

Look at the statistics. Last year 2,604,000 persons attended the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The "Ex" is again talking optimistically about reaching the three million mark this year. In Vancouver, 924,800 attended the Pacific National Exhibition and more than half a million visited this year's Calgary

Stampede.

Similarly, 355,000 attended the Western fair in London and 219,941 visited the Regina exposition. Stratford this year welcomed its millionth guest and, at the time of writing, could boast a 70 per cent gain in ticket sales over last year. By the same token, the Vancouver Festival

is growing yearly, the international standards are high, and the box office receipts gratifying even though they don't yet cover the cost of mounting the Festival.

Scenic and historical areas attract many tourists. For example, some 800,000 persons visited the Ontario Provincial park area which includes Kingston's Old Fort Henry, Morrisburg's Pioneer Village and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development. Of these, 183,400 were logged through the historic displays of Fort Henry. The scenic attractions of Niagara lured no less than six million visitors to the immaculately groomed grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission last year. Here, too, tourists took time off from the splendors of Niagara Falls to visit the historical attractions of Fort George, Navy Hall and Queenston.

Eastern Canada draws an increasing flow of visitors to its fabled "Land of Evangeline", the Cabot Trail and the Annapolis Valley. Quebec's Gaspé peninsula is still a favorite attraction.

But if Canadians travel, they must also find somewhere to stay. And here, in the spectacular growth of motels and resorts—seasonal hotels—is the first solid indication of how much vacationing is booming in Canada.

Motels

From fewer than 1,000 immediately after the Second World War, there are now more than 4,000 motels in operation in this country. New ones are being built at the rate of 250 a year. Nor are these motels simply tourist cabins strung together. Of the 1,050 motels in Ontario last year, 400 offered food service, 600 had television installations in each unit and 800 operated all year.

The three largest provinces, in terms of motel installations—Ontario (900), Quebec (900) and British Columbia (600)—accounted for a total capital investment of \$170 million in 1957. Gross annual receipts were \$55 million. It is worth noting here that this tremendous expansion occurred despite motel rate increases totalling 25 percent through the three years 1955, '56 and '57. Rates now often run as high as \$12 a day.

Motel construction costs are high compared with tourist cabin construction. The average cost works out to \$6,000 a room for a minimum of 20 rooms, plus an additional \$20,000 for furniture. Air-conditioning and TV—fifty per cent of the motels in Ontario and Quebec had both in 1958—are extra.

Altogether, capital investment in motels across Canada is well over \$250 million.

But it should not be assumed that motels dominate the tourist accommodation field. As the accompanying box shows, cabins and tourist homes are still important factors.

Our Growing Tourist Accommodation

British Columbia

Seven hotels, 75 auto courts containing 525 units, and 10 fishing and hunting lodges with 60 units were opened in 1959. British Columbia has 314 hotels, 1,364 motels and 113 fishing lodges.

Alberta

Tourist accommodation opened in Alberta during 1959 included 22 new motels and 212 units. Several established motels in the province added units for which the total is not available. Total Alberta tourist accommodation includes 417 hotels, 283 motels and 3,209 cabin units.

Saskatchewan

Eleven new motels were opened during 1959 in Saskatchewan with a total of 110 units and seven new resort camps with 65 commercial cabin units. Tourist accommodation in the province consists of 533 hotels, 87 motels and 1,400 cabins.

Manitoba

New accommodation facilities opened in Manitoba in 1959 include five tourist camps with 25 units, 15 motels with 259 units, and three hunting and fishing lodges with 16 units. Total accommodation in Manitoba includes 8,078 hotel rooms, 91 motels with accommodation for 3,438 persons, and 145 cabin courts with accommodation for 4,710 persons.

Ontario

In Ontario there were 103 new establishments with 751 units opened last year. In addition to the new establishments, there were 238 units added to 35 existing motels, 80 cottage units to 58 tourist cottage locations, and 34 lodge units to 14 lodges. Total tourist accommodation in Ontario was made up of 960 hotels, 1,120 motels with 15,850 units, 1,145 cabins containing 10,050 units and 3,195 housekeeping cottages with 18,750 units.

Quebec

There were 230 establishments and 3,250 rooms opened in the province during 1959. The province's total tourist accommodation includes 48,838 hotel rooms, 13,326 rooms in motels and tourist cabins, and 4,607 rooms in tourist homes.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick tourist accommodation includes 74 hotels with 2,658 rooms, 77 motels with 1,085 units, 151 tourist establishments with 1,282 rooms and 570 tourist homes.

Nova Scotia

Some 65 tourist establishments were set up or expanded in Nova Scotia last year, including six hotels, 10 cabin colonies, 26 motels, and 23 tourist homes, involving a total of 407 units. Present tourist accommodation in Nova Scotia consists of 194 hotels, 76 motels, 297 cabin courts and 242 tourist homes, containing a total of 8,357 units.

Prince Edward Island

New accommodation built in Prince Edward Island during 1959 totalled 100 units. Several new motels are slated to be built for the 1960 season.

Newfoundland

Tourist accommodation in Newfoundland was increased by 141 units during 1959—18 cabins, two hotels, one motel and 20 tourist homes. The province's accommodation consists of 30 hotels, 6 motels, 143 cabins and 143 tourist homes.

The Territories

Yukon reports that three motels were opened during the year with a total of 23 units. Accommodation in the Yukon comprises 14 hotels, 7 motels, 36 cabins and tourist homes with lodging for 408 persons. Two resorts opened in the Northwest Territories in 1959—Chartic Lodge near Frobisher and the West Baffin hunting and fishing lodge which is run by an Eskimo co-operative.



Resort hotels like this one at Kootenay are seeing customers turn to camping.

Summer Resorts

Seasonal, or resort, hotels numbered 894 in 1958 and provided some 27,000 rooms. Mostly in Ontario and Quebec, the resort hotels rely for their existence on scenic and seasonal sport attractions—hunting, fishing, swimming, golf, tennis and so on. Here, the picture is not as bright.

First of all, the remarkable upsurge of interest in camping has taken from the seasonal hotels a fair number of possible clients. Secondly, because they cannot operate all year they face the increasingly serious problem of over-capacity and relatively higher maintenance costs in the off-season. This tends to drive rates higher. Their answer, at least in part, has been a concerted attempt to extend the season by offering increasingly attractive "off-season" rates. To choose at random, Wigwassan Lodge in Ontario's Muskoka district offers a special "millionaire's package" which includes free lessons in swimming, square dancing, bowling, shuffleboard and other sports. Obviously aimed at young married couples, the offer includes a special baby-sitting service. The rate for the special package—from June 25 to July 16 and from Aug. 13 to Sept. 6—is \$10 per person per week lower than the standard rate. Still, a couple with two children would have little difficulty going through \$500 in two weeks at any lodge which caters to a wide variety of interests and appetites.

Summer Cottages

The tremendous popularity of summer cottages is clearly illustrated by the range of style—and cost—available. Summer cottage fabricators today aim their products mainly at the man with a \$4,000-a-year income but hedge their bets with products ranging to a luxury package worth \$10,000. Most lower-cost cottages,

incidentally are designed so that they may be easily enlarged over the years.

The trend is toward larger cottages. And cottages are increasingly becoming a "second home"—not just four bare walls. Structural improvements are producing a marked effect both in lowering costs and increasing the life-span of modern cottages.

For example. Slab-like wall panels, somewhat like slab doors, provide both an interior and exterior finish. An enclosed roof truss gives a completely finished, open interior roofline.

Costs are still moderate, ranging between \$3,000 and \$4,500 for a four-bedroom cottage with change-room, living-room, dining-room and kitchen. Not included are the costs of the foundation and extra services. The most popular models, however, sell for about \$2,000 and include three bedrooms, kitchen, dining-room and living-room.

Travel Trailers

New in recent years is the travel trailer.



Low cost of stop-overs has contributed to tremendous popularity of trailers.

This relatively small, compact unit is designed especially for the family which likes to roam about on vacation but doesn't want either the fuss and bother of camping or the steady drain on the pocket-book of motels and lodges.

Statistically, travel trailers are grouped with mobile homes—the old-fashioned trailer—so that it is impossible to state how many travel trailers have been sold in Canada. Trade sources, however, say that their growth the last few years has been spectacular and at least parallels the growth in sales of mobile homes overall. (Interestingly, *Marketing* magazine recently estimated that one out of every 100 Canadians lives in a mobile home.)

In 1955 there were 1,716 mobile homes produced in Canada with a total value of about \$5 million. Last year Canadian production exceeded 4,000 and value ran to about \$16 million. In addition, imports from the U.S. totalled 3,063 units worth \$6,500,000. Altogether last year there were 7,200 mobile homes sold for a total of \$26,500,000.

The attractions of travel trailers are strong. They may be purchased outright or rented for specific periods. They may be used by families on extended trips or by weekend hunters and fishermen.

Generally, travel trailers come in two sizes and price ranges. Fifteen to 16 foot models sleep four to five persons and cost between \$1,000 and \$1,600. Larger, 22-35 foot models cost several hundred dollars more but usually contain a water tank or water pressure system, propane space heater, ice-electric or propane refrigerator, stove with oven, toilet and shower. The smaller models generally include a water tank, propane stove, ice box and propane light.

Undoubtedly, one of the major attractions of the travel trailer is the low cost of stop-overs. Fees at commercial trailer parks and provincial parks rarely



No other vacation trend matches camping in national parks like Algonquin.

exceed \$2 a night. Most parks provide electric outlets and many also offer running water.

Camping

No other vacation trend matches camping in the runaway enthusiasm it has generated among Canadians. Ontario alone this year expects 750,000 campers to visit its provincial parks. This would be a 50 per cent increase over last year. In western Canada, an estimated 48,000 campers flocked to Manitoba's provincial parks. The previous year there were only 23,728 campers. Saskatchewan parks officials similarly reported the busiest season ever in 1959 and expected more people this year. In British Columbia, local residents accounted for 77 per cent of the province's 520,000 "camper-days".

Overall, Canadian attendance at national parks this year is expected to reach 3,782,493, or 82 per cent of the projected total attendance of 4,625,972. Last year 3,591,983 Canadians, of a total of 4,287,343 visitors, checked into Canada's national parks.

Tents

Tenting is the overwhelming favorite with campers when it comes to accommodation. In 1958, the latest date for which figures are available, domestic shipments of tents in Canada totalled \$3,122,600. This compares with \$2,865,406 in 1957

and \$2,711,564 in 1956. Sales of sleeping bags soared to 144,432 worth \$1,798,079 in 1958. In 1957 sleeping bag sales totalled \$1,202,406.

Altogether, tents and sleeping bags account for close to half of camping equipment sales. The most popular style is the "umbrella" tent which can be erected or taken down by one person within five minutes. The average price for a family

The Magnificent Moose

Hunters who figure their kill comes cheaply should take note of this Geraldton, Ont., survey.

Here, tourist outfitters noted that the average hunter spends \$64 for expenses and \$35 for equipment — after his original outlay for guns and clothing. Since not every hunter gets his moose, this works out to \$475 in expenditure for each moose shot.

tent ranges between \$60 and \$100 for a nine by 12 foot tent.

New this year is a design which features an outside frame from which the tent is suspended by elastic webbing. The advantages are that elimination of the centre pole provides more inside room and that the elastic webbing automatically accommodates either wet or dry weather, thereby eliminating guy-rope adjustments. Cost of this type of tent ranges from

\$100 to \$150.

Color is also becoming an important factor in tent sales. Where formerly choices were limited to khaki or white, now customers may pick from green, blue, and red as well.

Introduced a few years ago, trailer tents have been catching on slowly, due at least in part to their relatively high initial cost. Capable of sleeping five persons, trailer tents cost about \$400—down roughly \$200 from two years ago. The advantages of the trailer tent are that, being erected from its own aluminum trailer, the tent can always provide a level sleeping surface, is quickly and easily erected and taken down, takes up no room in an automobile trunk—or on the car roof—and provides a place to store other tenting requirements, thereby lessening the amount of equipment which would otherwise be stored in the car.

As shown earlier, sales of sleeping bags have risen at about the same rate as sales of tents. Prices here range from about \$7 for a child's sleeping bag to \$125 for a model which permits outside sleeping in sub-zero weather. Most sales, however, are in the \$13-\$20 range.

Interestingly, sales of air mattresses reportedly are increasing at a faster rate than sales of tents and sleeping bags. (It's nice to get back to nature, but let's make it comfortable.) Popular-priced air mattresses range from about \$8 to \$13 for singles and from \$20 and up for doubles.

A new variety of camp cot featuring a tubular steel frame which folds easily can be quickly converted into a chair or lounge. Price: \$12.

Civilization is steadily taking over the camper's life. Along with stoves and refrigerators, gadgets have become all-important. Among the new items are fancy tent hooks for hanging clothes and lanterns and a special toaster designed to be used over a camp stove. The toaster is claimed to prevent the bread from burning or absorbing fuel fumes. A new stove designed to burn naphtha gasoline but which will also perform satisfactorily on regular automobile gasoline is also available. Compact cooking sets are popu-

The attraction of quiet beaches far from city streets and crowds remains undiminished despite time necessary to get there.



lar. A typical set, made of aluminum, consists of two or three pots, two frying pans, six plates and cups. All pieces nest together and handles either swing in or are removable.

Swimming Pools

Although it may seem unlikely, there are still people who stay home during their vacations. Some of these have reversed the order of things: instead of taking themselves to the beach, by way of cottage or resort, they bring the beach to their homes, by way of a swimming pool.

To date, an estimated 3,000 Canadian families own a swimming pool and this year Canadians will spend something more than \$4 million buying new pools and repairing old ones. As the following table shows, the swimming pool industry is flourishing.

Year	New Expenditure	Repair	Total
	(thousands of dollars)		
1952	—	—	1,789
1957	1,927	618	2,545
1958	2,444	894	2,338
1959	3,164	1,072	4,236
1960 (est.)	3,119	1,201	4,302

The Fabulous Fish

Tycoon-minded Canadians are turning increasingly to Canada's Arctic. Here — at \$200 a day exclusive of actual fishing costs — affluent sportsmen can take Arctic char without limit. Minimum cost for 10-day fly-in: \$2,000.

But if such prices seem exorbitant, listen to what Robson Black estimates the average angler spends in Quebec salmon streams to catch a fish. For every salmon caught, Black says, a total of \$175 has been spent on camp costs, guide wages and local purchases. That works out to \$14.60 a pound, for a reasonable salmon.

Industry estimates of installations this year are even more optimistic. Operators say the increasing costs of vacations away from home will push pool sales up this year by at least 50 per cent. In the Toronto area alone there were close to 1,000 installations last year.

New merchandising techniques have been a major factor in increasing pool sales. Now, swimming pools can be rented—at \$7 a week—as well as being purchased. The average cost, incidentally, ranges between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Additionally, pools are manufactured from such diverse materials as concrete, fibre-glass, steel, aluminum and vinyl or nylon on a frame.



Fishing, for tuna in Nova Scotia or trout in Ontario, spells holiday fun.

Side effects of the swimming pool boom have been sharply higher demand for such items as garden furniture, new fencing, outdoor lighting, portable TV and more elaborate barbecue equipment.

Item	Import Value (1959)	Domestic Production (1958)
Fishing rods	(U.S.) \$339,867	\$1,086,771
	(Japan) 108,391	
Fishing tackle	(U.S.) 3,170,935	
	(Germany) 117,819	1,624,625
Golf clubs, equipment	(U.S.) 570,906	2,093,162

Sporting Goods

Regardless of where they go, or whether they stay home, most Canadians are sport- and recreation-minded during vacations. So, naturally enough, this keeps a growing number of sports store owners happy.

As the following table shows, the combination of domestic production and imports adds up to a sizeable business.

What is not immediately obvious from these figures, however, is the extent to which Canadian manufacturers are losing out on this burgeoning market. In 1957, for example, total imports of golf clubs and parts amounted to \$313,821. In 1959,



With new equipment or old, hardy vacationers turn to mountains for sport.

by contrast, imports had jumped to \$594,632. Similarly, in 1957 imports of fishing trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing reels, bait, hooks and tackle totalled \$3,929,074. By 1959, the figure had soared to \$4,565,073.

On a more off-beat level, however, one Canadian company has jumped into a new era in the recreation field with both feet. Power Machinery Ltd., a Vancouver firm, is believed to be the only firm in North America manufacturing a complete Go-Kart outfit. The company turned out about 300 of these miniature racers last year and next year expects to market at least 1,000. So far, the company has opened up export markets in Sweden, England, South America, Australia and the U.S. Exports currently account for about half the company's production. It's worth noting here that this latest craze has caught on in Canada to the extent that special Kart racing parks are being opened where patrons may either race their own machines or rent machines to race. Further, such major sporting goods companies as the McCulloch Co. of Canada (makers of the Scott-Atwater outboard motor) offer Kart engines.

Boats

But nothing has caught the public's fancy like boats.

Whether it's outboard motor boats, sailboats, power cruisers, canoes, rowboats or dories, the Canadian public is rushing to the water. To help them, some 215 Canadian plants were in the business of manufacturing small vessels and pleasure craft in 1958 (the last year for which statistics are available). Altogether, they produced a gross selling product of \$12,292,000—almost exactly the same as the \$12,288,000 valuation on imported boats and motors last year. (See Table below for details of the Canadian industry.)

The Growth of Boating Equipment Imports

	1957		1958		1959	
	No.	\$ Value	No.	\$ Value	No.	\$ Value
Boats, open, pleasure, sail boats, skiffs and canoes.....	2,755	767,871	3,068	1,004,881	6,699	1,859,315
Launches, pleasure, steam, gasoline or other motive power	252	795,918	249	1,063,634	360	1,448,616
Outboard motors....	10,021	1,930,988	7,900	1,870,955	9,291	2,026,055
Outboard motor parts		4,533,034		6,606,359		6,953,712
Total.....		\$8,027,811		\$10,545,829		\$12,287,698

Canadian production and value works out as follows:

	Number	1958	Value
Canoes	4,577		\$ 489,210
Rowboats, skiffs and dories	4,726		518,922
Sailboats	180		213,456
Outboard boats	19,138		5,177,247
Motor boats	744		1,803,283

Increases over 1957 production are remarkable. Canoe production, for example, increased by roughly 500; rowboats and skiffs by more than 1,000; sailboats by 74—almost 70 per cent—outboard boats by almost 4,500 and motor boats by 322—or more than 75 per cent.

But imports have also jumped. As the accompanying table shows, total imports have gained roughly 50 per cent in dollar value between 1957 and 1959.

As the tables show, outboard motor boats are by far the most popular type with Canadians. In fact, the outboard motor boat business has developed, in many ways, into the most highly specialized section of the industry. It has its own merchandising methods and is showing the signs of increasing vertical integration and coalescence typical of a vigorous growth industry.

For example, early this season one company (McCulloch) offered a combination 13-foot hull, 25 horsepower outboard and trailer in a package deal to the public at just under \$1,000. The hull was especially modified by the manufacturer to accommodate the Scott outboard and the unit was sold on the basis that it was equally adaptable for trolling at 1-2 miles per hour or pulling a water skier at over 20 mph.

Industry sources predict that within the next few years there will be much more integration; if not in the corporate sense, then at least in the effective sense of matching hulls and motors. This, motor manufacturers say, is one of their greatest headaches. Until motors and hulls are matched—at the design stage—horsepower ratings of outboards can easily prove deceptive.

But hull manufacturers have their problems, too. One problem is the boat kit manufacturer and distributor and the other is the difference between Canadian and U.S. systems for rating hulls in terms of permissible horsepower.

Currently the boat industry is asking for legislation requiring all boat manufacturers to attach a metal plate to every hull produced stating the allowable horsepower for the boat. The industry says that it has worked out a formula to deter-

The Economy of the Boat-Building Industry in Canada

Year and province	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost of materials at plant	Value added by manufacture	Gross selling value of products
	number				dollars		
1958							
Prince Edward Island.....	1	306	729,812	31,752	874,384	1,200,334	1,980,522
Nova Scotia.....	39	68	227,273	8,285	179,432	343,669	513,000
New Brunswick.....	3	183	431,559	18,413	707,323	715,301	1,391,112
Quebec.....	33	691	2,182,875	82,281	1,899,890	2,433,075	4,463,883
Ontario.....	68	58	161,314	8,079	221,626	227,116	457,970
Manitoba.....	9	427	1,540,991	52,529	1,308,981	2,219,600	3,485,474
Alberta.....	1		5,273,824	201,339	5,191,636	7,139,095	12,291,961
British Columbia.....	61						
CANADA.....	215	1,733					

NOTE: Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the above figures as data are not available for general expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

DBS

mine permissible horsepower with the federal Department of Transport based on hull length, width and displacement.

The second problem is more difficult. U.S. regulations permit higher horsepower ratings than Canadian standards call for. As a result hulls manufactured in Canada may be imported into the U.S. where they are finished and stamped with the U.S. permissible rating and then resold to Canadian buyers. This obviously works to the disadvantage of the Canadian industry by permitting an otherwise identical boat to carry a higher horsepower rating.

But it is in merchandising that the outboard motor boat industry has made its most spectacular advances. Before the Second World War, boats and motors were sold largely through sporting goods stores. Not so now. The best sales locations are new car showrooms.

The theory is disarmingly simple—and evidently valid. Boats, motors and trailers are what the trade calls "big-ticket items". It's not difficult to spend \$2,000 to \$5,000 on a fully equipped outboard. Consequently, the best salesmen are those accustomed to selling other "big-ticket" items. Such as new car salesmen.

Then again there is a natural integration in seasonal sales. In summer, for example, car sales sag while boat sales boom. Conversely, in winter boat sales sag and car sales boom. Nor is boat-selling just a spare time activity for car salesmen or an after-thought for the new car dealer. Dealers who maintain separate boat divisions, complete with separate show-room areas, report a higher unit profit and a higher percentage return on invested capital handling boats than handling cars. There are other advantages, of course. When a man buys a boat and trailer he may well be a good new car prospect next year. Conversely, a new car buyer this year may go for a new boat next year.

Then there are apparently divergent trends within the industry. With the rapid growth in the popularity of water skiing, demand for motors of 25 hp and up has been increasing. Paradoxically, Scott this year latched onto a winner with its new 7½ hp motor weighing 36 pounds. Scott spokesmen explain this by pointing out that fishing is consistently given as the prime purpose for purchasing outboard motors. This, coupled with the increasing popularity of the compact and imported small car explains the success of their new lightweight, Scott officials say. Many fishermen still prefer to own their motor but rent a boat for their fishing.

It is, of course, the mobility of the outboard that makes it so popular. For that reason the success of the outboard is largely a result of the development of the outboard motor boat trailer.

(In Canada eight major trailer producers and an equal number of smaller concerns turn out up to 30 units a day. Less than 10 years ago, by contrast, three major producers manufactured fewer than 30 a month. In 1957, factory shipments of Canadian trailers totalled 5,115 units, valued at \$516,497. In 1958 the total had risen to 7,034 with a value of \$781,928. Last year sales are estimated to have jumped a further 25-30 per cent. Average cost is around \$200.)

Overall, the industry expects Canadians to spend between \$25 and \$35 millions on pleasure boats this year. Interestingly, it estimates that half the outboard motors sold will be in the 12 hp and under category. But the industry is not ignoring the bigger powerplants. Scott this year trimmed its big-60-hp job to 160 pounds and doubled its gasoline mileage per gallon. This, in part, is to forestall competition expected soon from a

nomic to ship hulls more than 500 miles. This, of course severely hampers the need for closer co-operation between hull and engine designers.

Second—and probably more important—there is a woeful inadequacy, in every province, of launching ramps and gasoline facilities. (It was just this year, for example, that a Canadian oil company announced a special marine gasoline—one with the gas and the oil already mixed.) Compounding the difficulty is the industry's realization that although it knows launching facilities are scarce, it simply has been unable to obtain satisfactory statistics on how many launching sites there are. In other words, while it knows facilities are short, it doesn't have even enough information to know just how short they are.

Another gap is that the industry has no idea how many boats there are in Canada—or where they are. Current esti-



By summer's end, 12 million Canadians will have enjoyed a vacation fling.

new breed of inboard powered boats.

These are the inboard-outboards. Unlike regular inboard pleasure craft with special marine engines, these craft use converted Volkswagen, DKW and Volvo engines in especially adapted hulls. The advantage is a relatively high power-to-weight ratio coupled with a more even weight distribution. The inboard-outboard is regarded by many in the industry as the next major innovation in the powerboat field. If the inboard-outboard can be made as easily transportable as the standard outboard, it may well revolutionize boating.

But there are basic problems which the industry has not been able to overcome. There is, for example, no national distributor of hulls. It is simply not eco-

nomics by the Allied Boating Association set the figure at 350,000 with about 50 per cent in Ontario, 16 per cent in Quebec and 15 per cent in British Columbia. The industry now is asking Ottawa to change the form of licensing to give the industry a better idea of how many boats there are and where they are.

Perhaps it is in this that the boating business is most representative of all the other components of Canada's tourist and vacation industry. There is a spectacular dearth of statistical information on what Canadians do for recreation, where they do it and how much it costs.

But then, if you've already spent your vacation money, maybe you would rather not know.

Africa Today: Outside Influences in Algeria

by John Gellner

AS THINGS STAND NOW, prospects for an agreement leading to a durable peace in Algeria are dim indeed. Stability is much more likely to come from the triumph of one or the other of the political forces which are now at work in the country. What are they? And how strong are they?

As the F.L.N. is the party which is the most unlikely to agree to any compromise solution, and at the same time the most determined to rely on naked power to achieve its political ends, we should first look at what support the F.L.N. now has in Algeria. Does the F.L.N. speak for the majority of Algerian Moslems? For only if it does can the Afro-Asian block have a case against France.

And it doesn't. Only a comparatively small part of the Moslem population of Algeria, and no Europeans, would today consider the F.L.N. leaders as their spokesmen. To make a correct estimate is, of course, quite impossible, but a figure of fifteen per cent of the Moslem population as F.L.N. followers might not be too far from the mark. They are practically all in the big urban centres; they are almost all young, mostly between 20 and 30. There is only a small hard core. Around it is a larger group, the strength of which fluctuates with the F.L.N.'s military fortunes and political prospects.

On May 13th, 1958, when the revolt broke out in Algeria which overthrew the Fourth Republic, hopes rose high for an unequivocal solution of the Algerian problem through complete integration of the country with France. A surprising number of Moslems joined in this revolt and the trend toward integration gained in strength in the first months of General de Gaulle's administration. It reached its peak in September, 1958, in the referendum on the new constitution. Despite calls by the F.L.N. for a boycott, backed by stepped-up terrorist activities directed almost exclusively against Moslems who had registered as voters, 80 per cent of the electorate went to the polls, and the backing which de Gaulle got was overwhelming, stronger even than in Metropolitan France. This amounted to a clear rejection of the F.L.N. by the Algerian Moslems.

A certain upswing in its fortunes, however, occurred after the press conference of October 23rd, 1958, in which General de Gaulle offered the rebels a "peace of the brave". Some of the old doubts returned, then, about French determination to hold on in Algeria. When the F.L.N.

bluntly rejected the President's offer, these doubts deepened and the prestige of the rebels rose. It fell again in 1959 when it became apparent that the "Challe Plan" [SN Aug 6] was succeeding and that the rebel military organization was falling apart inside Algeria. The F.L.N. recovered some little ground after de Gaulle's explicit offer of self-determination (within four years of the re-establishment of peaceful conditions) made on September 16th, 1959.

The energetic crushing of the Algiers revolt of January, 1960, perhaps worked both ways: it strengthened the belief that the F.L.N. had a chance, after all, but it also impressed the Moslem population with the power and the determination of the Government. Still, the seemingly irresistible swing away from the F.L.N. has been halted ever since it became clear

majority. It only shouts the loudest, and it has the vociferous support of those who see in the F.L.N. the best tool for getting a European power out of Africa, or for embarrassing and weakening the West. It is sad that through blind belief in the virtue of anti-colonialism and in complete ignorance of the facts, so many well-meaning people on this side of the Atlantic have joined in a chorus in which the leading voices are Nasser's, Nkrumah's and Sekou Touré's on one wing, Mao Tse-tung's on the other.

It is not easy to identify those who really represent the feelings of the majority of the Algerian people. For that, the political picture is still too confused. The best defined group are undoubtedly the "integrationists", the proponents of an entirely French Algeria. In the world press they have been called quite in-



Only a small part of Moslem population is prepared to follow F.L.N. leaders.

that even in victory General de Gaulle intended to let the F.L.N. play some part, if only that of an opposition, in his plans for leading Algeria toward self-determination. This has produced in a segment of the population an uncertainty which has manifested itself in reduced participation of the Moslems in the elections which were held in 1959 and 1960. In the latest, the cantonal elections of May 29th, 1960, just under 57 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. Quite a number must have felt that, in view of the usual F.L.N. call for a boycott, prudence was the better part of valor.

One thing is certain: The F.L.N. is not the only spokesman for the Moslem population of Algeria. It does not represent the political aspirations of the ma-

correctly the "colons", and very unfairly the "ultras", these being designations which convey the meaning that the integrationists are either French Algerians bent on protecting their vested interests, or fascists, or both. This is entirely false.

In fact, the integrationist groups which, after General de Gaulle's speech of June 14th, 1960, have banded together in a single "Front for a French Algeria" (F.A.F.), derive their membership in part from Moslems of all classes above the most depressed, in part from the little men of European descent (mainly French or Spanish) who in Algeria live and work side by side with their Moslem countrymen. There are undoubtedly people of fascist or perhaps Poujadist leanings among them, like those of Ortiz' French National Front which played a role in

the events of last January, but they are very much in the minority. Even fewer are the real "colons", the well-to-do farmers and the industrialists and contractors who have made a lot of money and are making more now in the economic boom which rather surprisingly Algeria is enjoying. They can be seen dining in the "Saint-George" or the "Aletti", but not demonstrating in the Forum for a French Algeria.

In fact, the leadership of the integrationist movement is now to a large extent in Moslem hands. This is so because there are perhaps already good numbers of Moslem integrationists (how many is difficult to tell), but also because of sheer necessity: the European leaders of the January revolt of the integrationists in Algiers, were jailed, but the Moslem, although they were in it up to their ears, generally were not. If there should be any doubt where the majority of the leading Moslem politicians in Algeria stand, the record of voting in the French National Assembly would provide it. When, for instance, it was moved by Jean Le Pen that Pierre Lagailarde, an M.P. who was one of the leaders of the January revolt, should be released from prison, the motion was turned down by a large majority of the National Assembly, and 36 of the 58 Algerian deputies present voted for the motion, and among them were the top Moslem politicians.

It is being contended that the latter really have little influence on the electorate, that they are simply people who have contrived to get themselves onto party lists in a country in which the majority of the Moslem voters have not much idea of democratic processes. A typical "colon" went so far as to tell me recently that the Moslem members of the National Assembly "represented nobody but themselves and a few friends".

But he made an exception of for the Bachagha Saïd Boualem, member for Orléansville, Vice-President of the National Assembly, reserve major in the French Army, and now president of the F.A.F. In him, the Algerian Moslems may possibly have a national leader. He is an integrationist not merely because he is an aristocrat and a well-to-do man, but because he wants to hold on to the prosperity which Western civilization has brought to parts of his country, and because he wants to keep out the irresponsible, communist-manipulated demagogues who would be likely to come to power should the established order break down.

There are others, of whom, to name but one, the deputy for the Casbah of Algiers, Mourad Kaouah, is a particularly sympathetic figure and a man who seems to have a considerable political following. One important quality all the Moslem deputies decidedly have: raw courage. They are the prime targets of rebel assassination attempts. And they know that

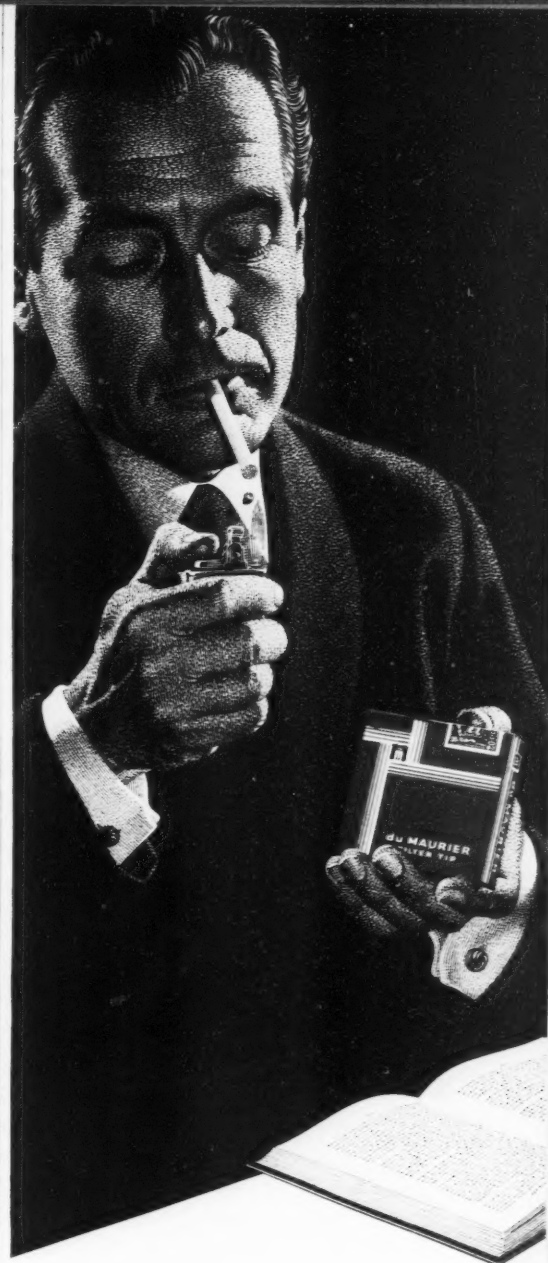
they would be the first to have their throats cut if the F.L.N. ever came to power in Algeria.

In Metropolitan France, the Algerian integrationists have the support of many of the best men in French political life. They are of all hues: socialists like Robert Lacoste, middle-of-the-roads like George Bidault, rightists like Jacques Soustelle. In the "Vincennes circle" (so named after the town hall of Vincennes where the members of the circle hold their public "colloquies") they have established a kind of loose association. Some have already worked together, in practical politics, with the Moslem integrationists in Algeria, like Bidault with the Bachagha Boualem in the "Christian and Moslem Union of Algeria and the Sahara". It is possible that a political combination, cutting through traditional party ties, is in the making which would compromise the men of the "Vincennes circle" and of the F.A.F.

It would be a tragedy if General de Gaulle did not find a way to reconcile the idea of a "French Algeria" with his own of an "Algerian Algeria". He should certainly do his utmost to achieve that end. For the differences between his outlook and that of, say, Jacques Soustelle, are not really very great. De Gaulle, too, clearly believes that it is in the interest of Metropolitan France and of Algeria that the latter should be part of France. He just does not want to preempt the free decision of the Algerian people because he thinks that this would be morally reprehensible; inadvisable in view of world opinion; tactically wrong now when the broad masses of the Algerian people are just beginning to think independently—and rationally—in political matters.

The integrationists see nothing but danger in offering three choices, independence, Commonwealth status, integration, to a country where the greater part of the population have little political consciousness as yet, and demagogues consequently have a better chance than serious, responsible politicians. As for the F.L.N. leaders, the integrationists regard them as a bunch of small-time political opportunists, communist fellow-travellers, and outright assassins. They believe it to be morally wrong and politically disastrous to have any truck with them.

Of the points of disagreement, that on the attitude to be taken toward the rebel government may well resolve itself if the cease-fire negotiations between the French Government and the G.P.R.A. break down. As for the future of Algeria, de Gaulle's plan—peace; political, social and economic development; then a free vote which should result in a demand for integration—is certainly more realistic than the integrationists' remark: "There is nothing to vote on: Algeria is French, and that is all there is to it". The latter



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solution would deeply perturb many of the friends of France, in particular the United States where, the bitter lessons of these past years notwithstanding, there is still unqualified belief in the virtue of the principle of self-determination, and traditional sympathy for independence fighters, even for those with the most doubtful motivations.

Tunisia and Morocco would be put on the spot. Very much against their better judgment, they would be forced into going all out in support of the F.L.N., to the point of a complete breach with France. Finally, the "French Algeria" solution does not take into account that segment of the French public who are not at all enthused over the heroic proposition to hold on to Algeria cost what it may. For holding-on costs a good deal, in money for the maintenance of huge forces in Algeria and for the at least two thirds of Algerian budgetary expenditures which must be borne by the taxpayers of Metropolitan France, and in personal sacrifices such as the 28 months (instead of the normal 18) a French conscript must serve for as long as there is the Algerian emergency.

There is no doubt that most people in Metropolitan France support de Gaulle's Algeria policy. The same applies probably to the Algerian Moslems (beneath the uppermost leadership group in which, as we said, the integrationists are in a marked majority), although this is not altogether certain. The margin is undoubtedly narrow. The General Council of Kabylia, for instance, a departmental assembly which would fit somewhere between our municipal councils and provincial legislatures, divided at its inaugural session 22 to 21 between Gaullists ("Union of the New Republic", U.N.R.) and integrationists ("French Algeria").

This writer got the impression that these departmental assemblies mirror more faithfully popular opinion throughout the country than does the Algerian representation in the French National Assembly. A lengthy conversation with one of the general councillors of Kabylia, Mr. Allouache, tended to confirm that. Here was a simple Kabyle, chief of the community and president of self-defence of his native village, self-taught, highly intelligent and obviously sincere. He emphasized that he and the great majority of his constituents trusted de Gaulle as a man and as a soldier. Above all, he was convinced that de Gaulle's plan for Algeria was likely to bring peace to the country sooner than any other scheme. The people did not want the F.L.N.—the village had been controlled for some time by the rebels and the inhabitants had had their fill of that kind of national independence—but they desperately longed for peace and stability, and they believed

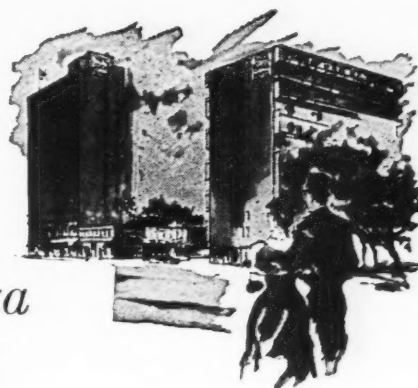


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that they could get peace and stability under de Gaulle's leadership.

To summarize, these, then, are the standpoints of the three principal parties to any Algerian settlement:

The F.L.N. wants to be recognized as the spokesman for the Algerians. Its ultimate aim is the assumption of power. At the time of this writing, it has not budged an inch from its demand for unconditional independence for Algeria.

The French in their great majority support de Gaulle's Algeria policy of pacification, consolidation, self-determination. At the same time most hope (but a few undoubtedly fear) that in a free vote the Algerians will opt for France. There is also a group, comparatively small perhaps in numbers but very important because of the quality of its leaders, which demands immediate, unconditional integration of Algeria with Metropolitan France.

The Algerians are divided. Almost all those of European extraction and a good number of Moslems, including most of the top leaders, are integrationists. Many Moslems, very likely the majority, support de Gaulle's solution. There is, of course, also a huge mass of people without political consciousness and thus without real allegiance to either trend. The supporters of the F.L.N. form a dynamic, but numerically small, minority.

It may prove difficult enough, and perhaps impossible, to reconcile the divergent aims of those parties which have a valid interest in the future of Algeria. What makes the problem so utterly intractable is that one of the parties, the F.L.N., almost certainly is not a free agent, but a pawn in the hands of powers which do not want an Algerian settlement on any kind of reasonable and fair basis.

The Tunisian and Moroccan governments, under Mr. Bourguiba and King Mohammed V respectively, are the least obstacle. The call toward frenzy instead of reason now comes from Ghana and Guinea, and the threat that the Algerian tragedy may be made into a world crisis, from Red China. In my first article I described how the F.L.N. has brought Red China into the conflict. Things seem to have gone so far now that, unless a settlement is reached quickly, Chinese interference may make it impossible.

Nobody can be for any length of time in rural Algeria as I was, without taking a liking to the Algerian people. It is sad that these simple mountaineers, these patient and industrious small farmers in the fertile plains, should be the victims of over-heated African nationalism and communist expansionism playing on a few power-hungry men who are trying to "liberate" their unfortunate countrymen even if they destroy them in the process.

Records

by William Krehm

FOUR BRIEF YEARS after the epic glut of his bicentennial, Mozart shows signs of coming up from under the table again. It is, after all, a trait of great men to survive their anniversaries. Actually there is no composer whose music lends itself less to being peddled like neckties on Father's Day. For it is art of an inner exquisiteness that wilts in the market place. And now that everybody with an entree to a recording company no longer feels called upon to get into the Mozart act, the recording of his works is left for the most part to those with some real affinity for his music. This month there have been some notable Mozart recordings:

Mozart: Concerto No. 25 (K 503). Overture to "Don Giovanni". Reiner and the Chicago Symphony with Andre Tchaikowsky, pianist. RCA Victor LM-2287.

Tchaikowsky's Mozart is exciting and even spectacular, with delightful subtleties of phrasing, but we cannot entirely escape the feeling here and there that it is being souped up with infusions from our own more neurotic times. There are lurchings, asperities of tone, violences of dynamics. But even so Tchaikowsky holds us entranced with a fine performance.

On the same disc Reiner rides through the *Don Giovanni* Overture with the drive, the impact, and the sensitivity of a motor-cycle cop.

Mozart: Piano Concerto 18 (K 456). Piano concerto 27 (K 595). Ingrid Haebler with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Christoph von Dohnanyi. Epic LC 3677.

The remarkable thing about Miss Haebler's performance is the unhurried grace of her pacing. There is no suggestion of amphetamine in the gaiety of her rondos, and the lyricism of her slow movements as a diaphanous purity about them. All in all, Haebler's Mozart is a stylistic marvel.

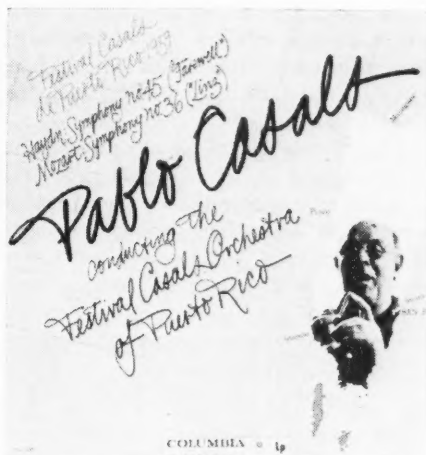
Mozart: Clarinet Quintet, K. 581. with David Oppenheim, clarinetist; *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, K. 525. Budapest Quartet. Columbia ML 5455.

Mozart's great clarinet quintet blends the sombre fullness of clarinet tone with the wonderful velvet of his quartet writing.

The Budapest with Oppenheim do a noble job of it, and then proceed to an even greater *tour de force* by slimming down *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* to the intimacy of its original conception.

Mozart: Symphony No. 36 ("Linz"). **Haydn:** Symphony No. 45 ("Farewell"). Pablo Casals conducting the Festival Casals Orchestra of Puerto Rico. Columbia ML 5449.

Everything about Casals readings — the tempi, the spirit, the dynamics—seem so inevitable that you are hardly aware of the conductor. But make no mistake about it: the ability to keep out of the way of the music is the pinnacle of any performer's achievement. Both works are suffused with a deep humanism, and a non-metallurgical glow.



Schumann-Heine: Dichterliebe (Poet's Love). Cesare Valletti, tenor. RCA Victor LM-2412.

In a version of genius Heinrich Heine gives us the characteristic wit that the Jew over the ages developed as a carapace against his woes. Grief long came to be accepted in the ghetto as a house guest; and as such something to be distracted with humor and decorum. In Heine it is this whimsy glistening through tears that gives leavening to German sentimentality. The muse of German poetry, so partial to bodices and buskins, appears here trippingly clad in the sheerest Gallic graces. And to such lyrics Schumann's iridescent musical fantasy is miraculously matched.

Thus, in the final song of the cycle, the poet with a lumbering Gothic jollity calls



for a coffin deep and wide to bury his sorrows. Each plank of the coffin must be of pine, and longer than the bridge at Mainz upon the Rhine. And twelve giants shall bear the coffin and sink it in the sea. "For so mighty a coffin a mighty grave must be". But then in a shattering verse the poet asks why this coffin must be so big and heavy, and answers: "In it I've laid all my sorrow; in it I've laid my love." At this, the mood fritters to ashes; the piano alone hands us our hat and sees us to the door.

I know of bigger and beefier tenors than Cesare Valletti, but of none with a more sensitive musical gift. A record of rare distinction.

Vivaldi: Concerto in C Major for Diverse Instruments (with Mandolins). Concerto in D Minor for Oboe, Strings and Cembalo, Solo Oboe: Harold Gomberg. Concerto in C Minor for Flute, Strings and Cembalo, Solo Flute: John Wummer. Concerto in C Major for Piccolo, Strings and Cembalo, Solo Piccolo: F. William Heim. Leonard Bernstein conducting the New York Philharmonic. Columbia ML 5459.

A new recording of some unfamiliar Vivaldi is always like the breath of spring. Alongside the well-known oboe concerto—superbly played by Gomberg—there are three novelties on this disc. Of these the mandolin number is by far the most interesting. It was written as an outlet for the straggly talents of the pupils at the Girls' Home where Vivaldi earned his bread and his immortality. At times you get just the tatterdemalion effects that you would expect from a herd of mandolins, but the next moment you are dazzled by the inventiveness of Vivaldi's instrumentation. Whether it happened to be a mandolin or a piccolo, Vivaldi had a way of picking out the ultimate possibilities of a solo instrument as others do oysters on the half-shell.

Though respectable, Bernstein's Vivaldi readings cannot brook comparison with some of those that have been coming out of Europe. But even so it is a delightful record.

A Cabinet Shuffle Coming Up

by Peter Stursberg

AMONG HIS POSSESSIONS, Prime Minister Diefenbaker has a letter from Mackenzie King, a brief note scrawled by hand congratulating him on an early parliamentary speech. He has had it framed, and it is in his bedroom at 24 Sussex St., among a pile of books and memorabilia on a bureau. While the Prime Minister does not hide his regard for his predecessor-but-one as a master politician, the ghostly influence of the Liberal leader on today's Conservative chief should not be exaggerated. Yet, Diefenbaker might very well have asked himself: "What would Mr. King have done under similar circumstances?"

What would he have done if his party had suffered such a drop in popularity across the nation as the recent public opinion survey showed, besides the nasty jolts of two successive election upsets in Quebec and New Brunswick? Diefenbaker, who is good at answering his own questions, would have replied for the Shade of Kingsmere that a shake-up of the Cabinet was needed, a revitalization of the ministry now entering its fourth year of office. To which, most Progressive Conservatives would have said "Amen" and "about time."

Although there is some argument as to whether Mackenzie King liked to change his government any more than any other Canadian Prime Minister, there were two reorganizations to which weary Liberal Opposition members point with pride. The first occurred in the early summer of 1940 and put the Cabinet on a war footing. The second, and much more important one, in the spring of 1945, prepared the way for the Liberal Party to carry on in peace time.

The creation of a new Department of Munitions and Supply in April 1940 and its addition to C. D. Howe's responsibility as Transport Minister heralded the first drastic cabinet shuffle. After Norman Rogers was killed in the airplane crash of June 10 1940, Col. James Ralston was switched from Finance to the growing Department of National Defence. Then, in quick succession, Angus MacDonald was brought in as Naval Minister, "Chubby" Power made Air Minister, and William Mulock given Power's Postmaster General job, Colin Gibson became National Revenue Minister, and James Gardiner had the new Department of Agriculture.

In a sense, the second earth-moving shake-up began with the Liberal Federa-

tion's meeting in 1943 which adopted the resolutions blue-printing the welfare state. These resolutions had been drafted largely by Brooke Claxton, with the aid of Jack Pickersgill, and, at the end of 1944, Claxton was made Minister of National Health and Welfare. On April 18, 1945, a number of younger members were brought into the cabinet, including Doug Abbott as Naval Minister, Paul Martin as Secretary of State, and Lionel Chevrier as Transport Minister.

To some of his admirers, Mackenzie King had a sixth political sense of knowing when changes were required. He was quite prepared, according to them, to refresh his government with new men whenever new problems had to be met. To others who were equally close to him, he was a "stand-patter" who hated making any drastic moves whatsoever and preferred the old and familiar to the new and untried.

Certainly, it is true that the remaking of a cabinet is the most difficult task which a prime minister has to undertake. It is even more difficult for a Canadian prime minister because of the need for regional and religious representations.

Yet, a reorganization of government can become a matter of urgent necessity. It is like returning to the well for a prime minister to bring fresh young members into his cabinet, and, goodness knows, the Conservatives have a tremendous reservoir to draw on — the largest reservoir

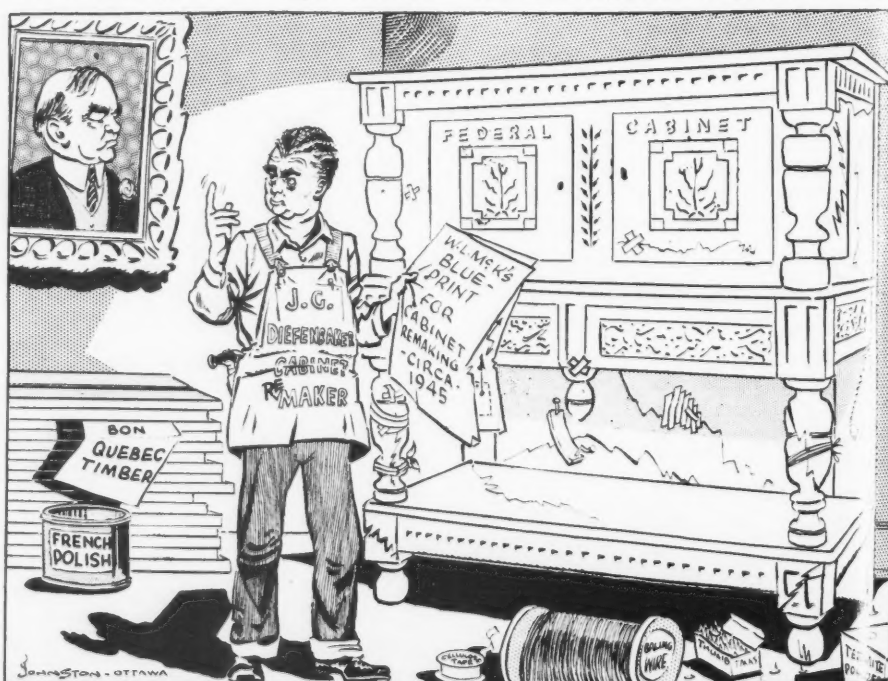
of back benchers in Canadian history — some of whom have ability and ideas and ambition.

It could be said that Mackenzie King was forced to make the cabinet changes of the early summer of 1940 by the exigencies of the war, and he gave the two new ministries to his trusted old hands. According to one of his biographers, the only really big shift in government which he made as a matter of policy and strategy was that of April 18, 1945. That was a stroke of unsurpassed genius.

For, by remaking his cabinet just before the end-of-war election, Mackenzie King did the impossible. He squared the political circle. His government was the only democratic government to survive the war — even Prime Minister Churchill, the great war hero, went down to crushing defeat — and everyone is agreed that this extraordinary achievement was due to the new faces, the new look which his ministry had and which was an earnest of its intention to pursue a new welfare state policy.

Of course, the present Conservative government does not face the same situation which the Liberal government did toward the end of the war; then, there were rumblings of discontent which did not require any gallup poll to reveal. Most of the younger Tories today are relieved at the Union Nationale's crash in Quebec and even the Conservative pros are looking forward to clearing the debris away and rebuilding their own organization there. New Brunswick is a different story, but there the upset was by only a few votes. But this does not mean to say that the Tories are complacent; they have at least been jolted out of that.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Diefenbaker has long promised Quebec six mem-



"Get rid of the deadwood first—right, Willie?"

bers in the cabinet and has long done nothing about the vacancies created by Henri Courtemanche's elevation to the Senate. This, if nothing else, is a reason why there must be changes soon.

Actually, the Quebec representation in the government is such a forlorn group that the word is that at least another one is to be weeded out. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, rather than Raymond O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production, is likely to be sent to the Senate, because of age more than anything else. A new cabinet minister is to be appointed from eastern Quebec, and it should be either Noel Dorion or Jacques Flynn, the present deputy speaker, with the likelihood that the former would get the nod. The prime minister would like to bring some "young blood" into the cabinet, and among the Quebec back-benchers being considered for government posts are Charles-Edouard Campeau, the Montreal town planner; Emilien Morissette, an economist from Rimouski who is in his early thirties; and Jean-Noel Tremblay, a youthful Laval University professor.

If a major portfolio were to be given to Quebec, it would probably be justice, which is another reason why Dorion, a distinguished lawyer, would get the job. This would mean a cabinet shuffle, but there is every indication that the coming shake-up would be extensive.

The weak departments are defence, agriculture and trade and commerce, and while their ministers may not be at fault, the harsh law of politics holds them responsible. This does not necessarily mean that any of them would go; they might be given other portfolios. Despite the serried ranks of Conservative back benchers from the prairies, it is difficult to name one who might be agricultural minister; Warner Jorgenson, MP. from Provencher, Man., knows his farming and his farm politics, but he looks much younger than his forty-two years.

A. J. "Cully" Brooks, the Minister of Veteran's Affairs, could go to the Senate if the Prime Minister could find someone from New Brunswick to replace him, and ex-Premier Hugh John Flemming, despite the odor of defeat, is being considered as a substitute.

There is also talk that Nova Scotia might get a second cabinet minister, and there is no dearth of up and coming members, such as Bob McCleave of Halifax who made a name for himself with the divorce bills, and the Cape Breton representative, Bob Muir, to choose from. The bright young men from Ontario know that the lightning will not strike them; apparently, all the Ontario ministers have passed the test of performance.

The cabinet shake-up which Diefenbaker is planning may be greater than any of Mackenzie King's and could help to revive the government's fortune.

Medicine

by Claire Halliday

Another Man's Poison

Reactions to oral poison ivy extract: Four members of one family, sensitive to poison ivy, took prophylactic doses of tablets for three days. Three developed itching hives and headache, one developed blisters on the fingers. Another patient, a 14-year-old girl, took 2 tablets in 3 days; she developed swelling of wrist and elbow joints, with a rash. The writer of the article (*J. American Med. A.* 170:1409, 1959) warns that desensitization to poison ivy should only be carried out under a doctor's supervision.

Penicillin cured streptococcal pharyngitis in 85 per cent of a group of children given the antibiotic. Erythromycin cured only 48 per cent of another group, and tetracycline only 38 per cent. The report on 410 patients appeared in *Pediatrics* 25: 27, 1960.

Diabetic manual recommended for patients. *The Diabetic Life* by R. D. Lawrence, a British specialist (Churchill, \$2) has been enthusiastically recommended by the medical profession for patients, medical students and internes. First published in 1925, its sixteenth edition has just appeared, brought up to date. "It can be whole-heartedly recommended for all diabetics of high school age or older, and for parents of younger patients."

Rheumatic fever may follow diet low in egg yolk. Pediatricians at New York Medical College found that most children who developed this disease before puberty had had an inadequate diet as children, including low egg consumption. General improvement in diet was followed by a lower morbidity rate. Throughout these studies, the low consumption of eggs seems to be associated with a high rate of relapse. After supplementation of the diet with whole egg yolk, rheumatic recurrences fell below the expected number. *The Lancet* of April 16 carries an editorial on the study.

No evidence royal bee jelly of any use to humans. *J. American Med. A.* of June 4 quotes the results of scientific study made for The Consumers Association. Bee jelly contains water, protein, carbohydrate, fat, and minute quantities of five vitamin B factors. The conclusion is:

"Royal bee jelly can be added to the long list of 'magic' substances which human beings have persuaded themselves will make them younger, healthier, and more beautiful."

Deaths often wrongly blamed on anesthetist. Studies of postmortems and case histories of 645 patients, whose deaths were reported to be associated with anesthesia, showed that only 28 patients had actually died because of anesthesia. Lack of skill on the part of examining pathologists was blamed for the mistake in reporting the wrong cause of 617 deaths. This report was given at a meeting of anesthetists in Washington, and abstracted in *Science News Letter* of May 21.

Threadworms in children: Two groups of children between 2 and 12 years were treated with piperazine phosphate and senna, and piperazine phosphate alone. Ninety-seven percent of the first group were cured of threadworms with a single dose, and 92% of the latter group. There were no toxic effects in either group. The trials were reported in *The Lancet*, January 30.

Obesity, the commonest form of malnutrition in Canadian adults: 13% of men and 23% of women are overweight, says Prof. E. W. McHenry, University of Toronto, in the June issue of *Modern Medicine of Canada*. According to a survey, most Canadians do not choose food for its nutritional value, as evidenced by the prevalence of vitamin deficiency as well as obesity. Almost every survey shows that a large proportion of the population does not consume enough milk, cheese, citrus fruits, vegetables, or whole grain cereals.

Prolonged use of kanamycin may cause impairment or loss of hearing, the high frequencies going first. Tinnitus (noises in the ears) often precedes or accompanies the onset of hearing loss. Short-term use of kanamycin usually has no adverse affect on hearing and, if the medication is stopped, impairment of hearing does not progress. Dihydrostreptomycin, alone or combined with other antibiotics, can also cause impairment of hearing. An abstract of the article appears in the May issue of *Modern Med. of Canada*.

Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

The New Image of Richard Nixon

DURING A PRE-REPUBLICAN convention interview on television, a reporter brought up the question of Richard Nixon's personal unpopularity in some quarters. "Mr. Nixon, what do you intend to do about the people who say they don't like Nixon and they don't know why?"

Mr. Nixon replied, with admirable detachment, that he had often heard this point of view expressed and felt that the only solution was to get through to the public and let them make up their own minds. "Let them see me, and if they don't like me, vote against me," he concluded.

He seemed reasonably confident that they *would* like him. Meanwhile, those in charge of his television appearances co-operated loyally, making sure that he "got through" on the best possible terms. Thus his first pre-convention television appearance was in noticeable contrast to Senator Kennedy's. Mr. Kennedy, looking tired and nervous, fumbled at his chin and even, at moments, covered his mouth with his hand—television solecisms that were noticeably corrected in subsequent appearances. From the start however, Vice-President Nixon was brilliantly self-assured, and fresh as a daisy after his all-night session on the Republican platform with Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

There were other striking differences, both in the candidates and in the conventions. Senator Kennedy had the strong backing of the Kennedy family. They were all young, good-looking, brilliantly social and politically wideawake. To meet this formidable Junior League-Ivy League competition, Vice-President Nixon had only Mrs. Nixon, his two young daughters, aged twelve and fourteen, and his seventy-five-year old mother, Mrs. Hannah Nixon.

With the exception of Mrs. Nixon, who performed before cameras with grace and reticence, none of the family appeared to have had much experience with public relations. The two younger Nixons, fresh from girls' camp, retreated from the microphone in panic, spontaneous and unrehearsed. So did their grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Nixon. As it turned out, nothing could have been better calculated to please a public that had recently been

supersaturated with the poise and glamor of the confident Kennedys. No advantage was neglected, and it was fascinating to observe how skilfully even the most uncalculated effects were appropriated to build up the new Nixon image. Even the deliberate touches were so deftly stage-managed that they couldn't be taken amiss. Nor could they be overlooked.

On his arrival in Chicago, the Vice-president greeted affectionately a small negro boy who had been brought forward to meet him, ("recognition of civil rights"). He mingled, free and friendly, with the Hungarian and Polish greeting delegation ("political creativity in foreign relations"). He made a humorous reference to his celebrated "kitchen controversy" with Khrushchov ("recognition of the growing menace of Communism"). It was an admirable performance on both the human and political levels.

In contrast to the Democratic gathering, the Republican convention struck an austere and decorous note. "On issues I will reply. I will not reply on personalities," Mr. Nixon said firmly in the earliest of his interviews; and the convention delegates, accepting the hint, sturdily closed ranks. Even the recalcitrant Senator Goldwater, though obviously fuming over the Rockefeller-Nixon civil-rights plank, declined to use the word "betrayal" suggested by a reporter.

A Southern committee woman, visibly outraged, hinted that Mr. Nixon's new

stand did not "apparently" agree with his former point of view and added quickly that it would be unfair to take Mr. Nixon's original statements out of context. The earlier suspicion and hostility ("I don't like Nixon, I don't know why") had already lost the battle. Loyalty to the party demanded loyalty to Nixon, like him or not.

Meanwhile the Lincoln motif was frequently sounded and parallels were unobtrusively drawn. Like Lincoln, Nixon lacked the backing of a rich and powerful family. The Vice-President too, like his great Republican predecessor, had been a struggling young lawyer, and was also destined to greatness. (The log-cabin note went slightly sour with an early announcement that delegates who arrived by yacht could find accommodation in the Chicago Yacht Basin. This was not repeated.)

The nomination of Vice-President Nixon for the Presidency was followed by a quarter of an hour of wild acclaim. The demonstration may have been touched off, in part at least, by release from the rigid discipline imposed by the committee, which had insisted from the first that every seat should be filled and every delegate should stay in his seat. But it also represented a triumph for Mr. Nixon. If Governor Rockefeller had imposed his platform on Nixon, it was Nixon, and nobody else, who imposed it on the Convention. No one who watched the proceeding, day after day, through the little living-room window, could doubt the power, political genius and sheer persuasiveness of the President-elect. On television, the new Nixon image was a triumph.

For the less susceptible, outside the party and the country, it remains to some extent a double-image—opportunist or statesman?—which must still be brought into focus. Had the Vice-President moved to the left out of conviction or acumen? Would he rather be left than be President? The question still remains a subject for conjecture.



Candidate Nixon: Power, political genius, persuasiveness.

Books

by Ernest Marshall Howse

An Ordinary Little Man



Jacket Design

THE CHRONICLES OF TIME have no other autobiography comparable to this. At Auschwitz Rudolf Hoess built and operated what he properly described as "the greatest human slaughterhouse that history had ever known". In a little over two years he superintended with ferocious efficiency the murder of 2,000,000 persons, and the disposal of their bodies.

While he was waiting to be hanged he was ordered to write a report on himself and his work. As methodically as he had obeyed orders all his life he obeyed this order. He wrote accurately and objectively. He made no attempt to hide the depravity of the tasks for which he acknowledged responsibility. He counted it to his credit that he had carried out his repulsive "duty" with unflinching ruthlessness.

The book tells nothing new about concentration camps. Survivors have already told, in versions no official can embellish, their incredible horror. It is so monstrous that it staggers the mind. (Though in sheer magnitude it may have been surpassed in Communist lands). In deliberate policy the Nazis "liquidated" about 12,000,000 persons, of whom, perhaps, nearly half were Jews.

Hoess was the man who developed operating techniques for large-scale disposal of persons and bodies, including profitable side-line salvage not only of

clothing, watches and jewelry, but also of gold fillings, women's hair, and surplus fat. From the provision of transport to the grinding to powder of residual bone he put the stamp of efficiency on every process. He discarded old methods of murder. Monoxide was too slow; shooting was too "messy". (He boasted of "a passion for cleanness"). He used his first big job — the disposal of a group of Russian prisoners — to experiment with cyanide gas. He substituted cremation for mass graves, which leave tell-tale records. And, by testing different fuels and methods, he made so much progress that, although in 1943 — he records imperturbably — "technical difficulties" limited the capacity of Auschwitz to 2,000 bodies a day, he reached in 1944 a record which he reports with bureaucratic pride: 9,000 persons gassed and cremated in a single day.

The book, however, is significant not because it reveals what went on in that dread factory where prisoners went in at the gate and out at the chimney. It is significant because it reveals what went on in the mind of a devoted Nazi — a soldier and officer, a man who came to do hideously inhuman deeds, and yet a man of no particular ability or distinction, a colorless mediocrity, fond of his garden, friendly to animals, affectionate to his family, fawning to his superiors — an ordinary little man, frighteningly like the ordinary little man anywhere in the world.

As a boy, Hoess tells us, he was "deeply religious". His foremost ambition was to be a priest. His parents were ardent Roman Catholics. Family guests were "mostly priests". His father's idea of an excursion was to take Rudolf on a pilgrimage to holy places. Above all else his father impressed on him in the most forceful terms the duty of unquestioning obedience to authority. This principle, says Hoess, "became part of my flesh and blood".

Like Hitler, Hoess was diverted from the priesthood to the army; and when he came back from World War I he was through with the church. He says — he had served in Palestine — that he was first turned by disgust with the shameless trade in holy relics which Christian

monasteries would sell to devout but ignorant pilgrims. Whatever the reason, the apostasy was complete.

In peacetime Hoess joined a pre-Nazi corps of young officers who took law in their own hands, and before long he was in jail for taking part in an illegal execution. After he had served five years, Nazi influence secured his release. He married, and intended to settle on a farm. But, hearing of Hitler's S.S., he volunteered, thinking he would again be in military service. His unusual passion for discipline, however, attracted the attention of Himmler, and he was selected for service in the concentration camps.

In camp, as in army and even prison, where his bed had been "a model of neatness", Hoess was driven by a compulsive urge to do his duty, and to win the approval of his superiors. Camp life nauseated him. He was sensitive to suffering and as he witnessed his first flogging he shuddered and "went hot and cold all over". He expresses continual contempt for the brutal SS guards who enjoyed inflicting pain, and "did not know the meaning of pity".

He speaks scornfully of the "dreadful women" who served as guards in the women's prison. He found it incredible "that human beings could ever turn into such beasts". Their cruelty was "simply gruesome". Equally he despised the Special Squadrons (always composed entirely of Jews) who prepared their fellow victims for the gas chamber, beguiling them by deceit. He could not understand their "callous indifference", and their constant readiness to betray one another for bribes.

To the end Hoess kept his perverted pride that he himself "never maltreated a prisoner", and that he and his wife and children always were kind to those assigned to his house or garden. (Of course they were off, in their turn, to the gas furnace.) He also maintained that he did not personally hate the Jews. "I saw no difference between them and the other prisoners; and I treated them all the same way" — meaning, I suppose, that Jew and Gentile all went up the chimney just the same.

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Hoess had but one pole-star: obedience. Orders from the Fuhrer "were sacred". He quoted his enemies' phrase, "My country, right or wrong". He knew that what he was doing was "extraordinary and monstrous". But, he says, "I could not allow myself to form an opinion". After all, he reasoned, what about a Group Captain who refused to lead an air attack because the bombs would kill women and children? So he steeled himself with "iron determination" to "exercise perpetual self-mastery", to "stifle all human affection", to "grit his teeth, drive on with the job, coldly, pitilessly and without mercy". He came to have pathological pride in his ability to watch "the touching scenes" at the gas furnaces with "cold indifference".

But often when the long day was over he would rush to the stables to seek relief among his beloved animals, and to ride his favorite horse away into the night. Or he would return to his pleasant family circle, and join with his children playing their innocent games, or simply rest in peaceful seclusion with his wife in their garden, "a Paradise of flowers".

He closes his report with a sense of grievance that the public cannot appreciate his devotion to duty, and cannot understand that he "had a heart, and was not evil".

He was just an ordinary little man, a vain, fussy bureaucrat, with no distinction save his "deathlike obedience" to his Fuhrer and his Fatherland. His whole life was fashioned by his father's precept to obey authority without question. He became more useful than a robot, for he reinforced robot docility with human fanaticism. With the pattern of authoritarian government in the world to-day, what happened to his mind is a more terrible portent for the future than all that happened to his victims. Rudolf Hoess' autobiography is the anatomy of totalitarianism.

Commandant of Auschwitz, by Rudolf Hoess — McClelland & Stewart — \$5.

The Master Chart

THERE PROBABLY ISN'T a stock market investor anywhere who hasn't heard of the Dow theory. Also, there are probably quite a few investors who know, roughly, what the Dow theory is. But there are very few who know how the Dow theory grew from a simple mechanism of stock market speculation into an overall barometer of the U.S. national economy and forecaster of business conditions.

Charles Dow, the originator of the Dow theory, was a journalist. And, like other journalists, he wrote timely articles on matters of current interest. Obviously this meant treatment of many topics on a daily basis and not the systematic pres-

entation of a theory. How then did the Dow theory originate?

This is the question George W. Bishop, Jr. sets about answering in his recent book *Charles H. Dow and the Dow Theory*. And answer it he does. This is a first-rate study of Dow, his ideas and of how those ideas were modified by the men who followed Dow, namely William Peter Hamilton the long-time editor of the *Wall Street Journal* which Dow founded, and Robert Rhea. It is a carefully researched and adequately documented study of the first man to see—or at least the first to see and record—patterns in the seemingly meaningless jumble of daily price gyrations in the stock market. It is also the first satisfactory analysis of Dow's work and the correlation of that work with the writings of Hamilton and the interpretation of Rhea.

Undoubtedly, one of the most important functions that this book will perform is to correct the widespread misapprehension that the Dow theory was devised as a means of forecasting business conditions. This function, in an expanded theory, was added by Hamilton and elaborated on by Rhea. It had, however, virtually nothing to do with what Dow was concerned with. As Bishop writes:

"There is nothing in Dow's editorials, during the period investigated, to support such a hypothesis (that Dow developed his theory as a means of forecasting business conditions). Since Dow believed in the periodicity of business crises, and demonstrated in several editorials that stock prices were but one of the many economic series that rose and fell during the course of the business cycle, it does not seem reasonable to believe that he would have gone to the trouble of compiling an average of stock prices for this purpose alone. . . . The various tenets of the Dow theory set forth in Dow's original editorials were concerned with stock market movements and not with forecasting business conditions."

Even here, however, there have been significant developments. For while Dow, Hamilton and Rhea all agree that the main movement—primary bull or bear—cannot be manipulated, Hamilton postulated that the Dow-Jones averages themselves cannot be manipulated. In this, Rhea concurs. But it is very different from Dow's original assertion that the primary movement cannot be manipulated.

This same sort of refinement is implicit in the increasing identification of the total market with the Dow-Jones averages. Dow believed that the stock market discounted future events. He noted that stocks ran to extremes and sometimes "discounted shadows as well as substance". Hamilton believed that the stock market, and the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages, did the same. Rhea believed that the "daily closing prices" of the Dow-

Jones averages discounted coming events.

But perhaps the most remarkable fact of all is that a book written about a man whose theory was evolved more than half a century ago should be so timely today.

R.M.B.

Charles H. Dow and The Dow Theory, by George W. Bishop, Jr.—S. J. Reginald Saunders—\$7.95.

A Digger's View

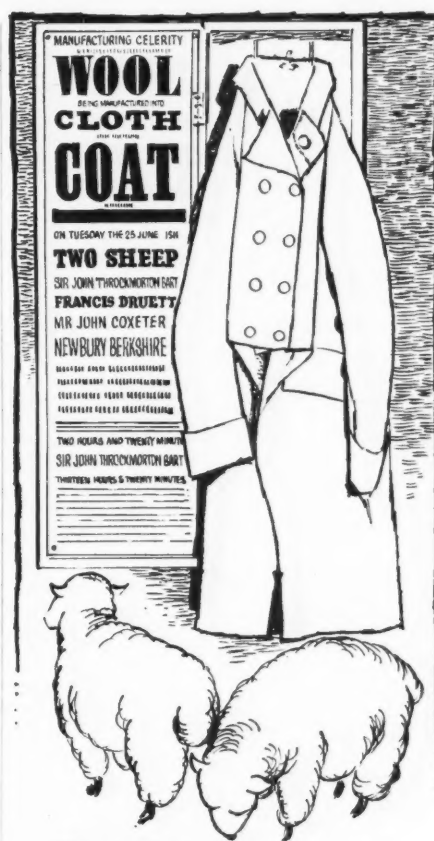
PROFESSOR FRED ALEXANDER'S book *Canadians and Foreign Policy* was written as a result of a four month tour of Canada made on a Research Fellowship grant from the Canada Council. The method used by the author was to interview a large number of prominent Canadians and to weld their diverse opinions into a cohesive whole.

The result is eight chapters on internal Canadian politics and particular sources of grievance in Canadian-U.S. relations, and then, as a hastily added postscript to meet the pertinent criticism of a friend who was asked to read the proofs, thirteen pages on Canada's position in the world. Because of the title, this balance seems rather odd. Still more peculiar are some of the virtual omissions. Relations with Communist China and Soviet Russia and Canada's NATO commitment get only cursory comment, while reaction to the European Common Market and Canada's attitude to South America are left out altogether.

The pieces about domestic politics reflect the hope, which had only begun to fade in the autumn of 1958, that Mr. Diefenbaker's actions might live up to his powerful words. Canadian-U.S. relations, which form the dominant theme of the book, is the area about which Professor Alexander found Canadians most concerned and most articulate. The opinion he formed was that Canadian complaints were excessive and at times even hysterical, especially on the economic side. This springs from the fact that he overestimates the strength of the Canadian economy which, he blandly assures us, has now reached maturity and therefore, by implication, is well able to assimilate U.S. investment without yielding to U.S. control.

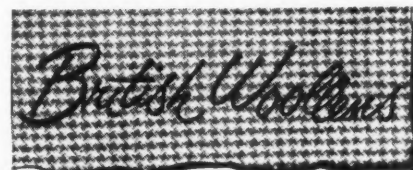
No doubt Professor Alexander would defend himself by saying that this book was not meant to be an exhaustive study but rather the record of an independent investigation of what Canadians thought in the fall of 1958. This fails on two counts. First, there are more of Professor Alexander's opinions than those of the people whom he interviewed and second, his method so restricts the subject matter of his book as to make it trivial. R.C.T.W.

Canadians and Foreign Policy, by Fred Alexander—University of Toronto Press—\$3.95.



The Coat that Jack built

In 1811 Sir John Throckmorton had lots of jack, enough, in fact, to offer a Newbury clothier 1,000 guineas, about \$5,000 in gold, to make a coat by sunset from wool which had been on a sheep's back at sunrise the same day. You wouldn't think it could be done, but here's the Newbury coat to prove it. The wool of two South-down sheep was scoured, carded, spun, woven, burred, milled, rowed, dyed, sheared and pressed; then tailored and presented to Sir John the same evening. Still in possession of the Throckmorton family it can be seen at Coughton Hall, Alcester, England. Today, it's all in a day's work to scour, card, spin, weave, burr, mill, row, dye, shear and press British Woollens to produce the finest woollen cloth in all the world. It's a combination of Britain's fine craftsmanship and gentle climate that makes British Woollens available to Canadians in the greatest variety of weaves, weights and patterns. You can see them at your tailor's or clothing store and they won't cost you 1,000 guineas.



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Chess

by D. M. LeDain

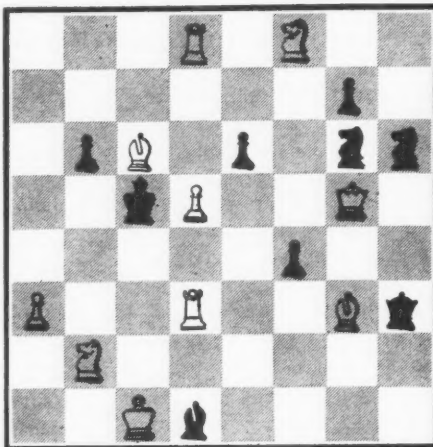
THE SCHOOL OF Svengali? The new world champion, Mikhail Tal, likes to live dangerously. Ivory tower analysts rate him a trickster who won't continue to fool many for long. Opponents claim he tries to heighten the effect of his daring play by trying to hex them. After making his move he just sits back and stares. One player in last year's Challengers tourney, Paul Benko of the U.S.A., tried wearing tinted glasses. Result? He lost just the same!

White: M. Tal, Black: P. Benko.
1.P-K4, P-QB4; 2.Kt-KB3, P-KKt3; 3.P-Q4, B-Kt2; 4.P-Q5, P-Q3; 5.Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 6.B-Kt5ch, QKt-Q2; 7.P-QR4, R-QKt1; 8.Castles, P-QR3; 9.B-K2, Castles; 10.R-K1, Kt-K1; 11.B-KB4, Kt-B2; 12.B-KB1, P-QKt4; 13.Q-Q2, R-K1; 14.P-R3, Kt-B3; 15.QR-Q1, B-Q2; 16.P-K5, P-Kt5; 17.Kt-K4, KtxKt; 18.RxKt, BxQRP; 19.B-R6, B-R1; 20.R(1)-K1, P-B3; 21.P-K6, P-B4; 22.R-R4, BxKtP; 23.B-B8!,

RxB; 24.Q-R6, R-B2; 25.PxRch, KxP; 26.QxRPch, B-Kt2; 27.R-R6!, Q-Kt1; 28.QxPch, K-B1; 29.Kt-Kt5!, QxP; 30.R-R8ch!, Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 250 (Issaiev), Key, 1.R-R4.

Problem No. 251, by J. A. Schiffmann. White mates in two moves. (10 + 9)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

HIS NAME WAS Cecil, and he'd talked incessantly ever since we'd unbuckled seat belts over Idlewild. And then at last the inevitable photo came out for my inspection.

"Your two kids," I said, trying hard to sound interested. "Ron and Judy, eh? How old are they?"

His pasty face lighted up with pride. "Ron's and his mother's ages add up to the square of Judy's age," my seat mate replied, obviously prepared for the question. "And the squares of his and his mother's ages total the square of my age."

This was terrific! A ready-made teaser just like that. I just had to make sure. "You mean without any odd months in their ages?"

Cecil nodded. And he's probably still wondering why I thanked him so warmly when we parted soon after landing.

Can you figure out all four ages? (133)
Answer on Page 36.

In a Fog?

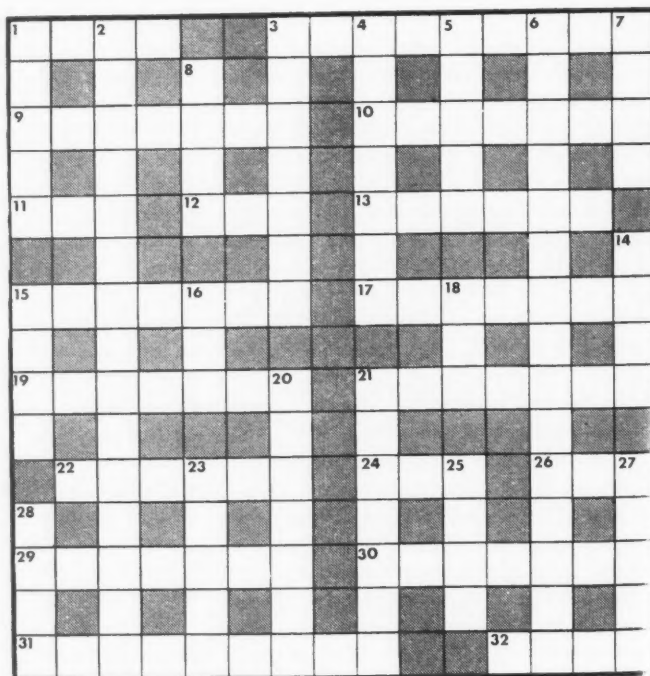
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

- 1, 3 Despite this order, she was never Queen of England. (4, 9)
- 9 The king of these guards 6. (7)
- 10 Sleet whirls around from north to south. (7)
- 11 Nail that's always getting soaked, as it were, but not on the head. (3)
- 12 General view from the top and bottom of 2. (3)
- 13, 21D You must realize that if you visit this place in London, it takes money. (4, 2, 7)
- 15 This literary family has wit to sell around England. (7)
- 17 See 30. (7)
- 19 It may have been a blind 18 during prohibition. (3, 4)
- 21 You might be considered "chicken" to drink these in a 19. (7)
- 22 How an 18 might inform. (6)
- 24 He belongs to the crew of a cargo boat? Yes and no! (3)
- 26 A French and English girl? (3)
- 29 Turned by the one with the hearing-aid? (4, 3)
- 30 Many 17 as traitors got it in the neck in the Tower of London. (3-4)
- 31 Thoroughfare that threads its way through London, (but not Threadneedle St.)? (3, 6)
- 32 Start but don't finish. (4)

DOWN

- 1, 25 Are Yeomen of the Guard fed up with it? (5, 4)
- 2 Suggests that Dudley, a favorite Earl of Queen Elizabeth, was not round when this London landmark was built. (9, 6)
- 3 A famous London Doctor owed his Life to him. (7)
- 4 No bilge around here! (7)
- 5 The Royal Academy's up here, my boy. (5)
- 6 From which he stonily regards London, with his good eye, no doubt. (7, 8)
- 7 Ran in the Derby, but didn't win. (4)
- 8 It's fifty-fifty on mother going up to Buckingham Palace. (4)
- 14 See 27. (4)
- 15 Tears the boss to pieces? (4)
- 16 In the good old summer time. (3)
- 18 See 19. (3)
- 20 Louis Hémon's heroine took the French to heart. How sickening! (7)
- 21 See 13.
- 23 A straight build? (5)
- 25 See 1D
- 27 Yet this snake never 14! (5)
- 28 The editor has no alternative but to do so. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 26 Sheared | 5 Embargo |
| 1 Half-cocked | 28 Adelphi | 7 Inkwell |
| 6 List | 29 Eastern | 8 Tots |
| 10 Medical | 30 Pets | 9 Binge |
| 11 Brisket | 31 Centurions | 14 Great Danes |
| 12 Therese | | 17 Assessor |
| 13 Ragged | DOWN | 19 Present |
| 15 Inspection | 1 Hamstrings | 21 Haywire |
| 16 Blur | 2 Ladders | 22 Nascent |
| 18 Gape | 3 Cockeyed | 23 Torpedo |
| 20 Chinese tea | 4 Collect | 24 Tripe |
| 25 Nearly | | 27 Lamp (500) |

Insurance

by William Sclater

House Values

I am advised by my agent to have the proper insurable value of my house determined and to insure it to value. How is this arrived at? Do I take the assessed value or is the price realized by the sale of another house nearby a better guide? My house cost \$10,500 when it was built in 1938. I have been offered more than \$25,000 for it. I now have \$12,000 fire insurance. My agent claims I can have a serious loss even if the house was only partially destroyed under the 80% co-insurance clause. I want to be able to replace it if destroyed. I am also advised to include insurance for expenses if fire forced me to live elsewhere until repairs were made.—Mrs. C.W., Toronto.

You are well advised to determine the real insurable value of your home. This is an essential requirement when making a claim. You would definitely suffer loss even on a partial claim now, because you are obviously under-insured. One of the important purposes of determining the real insurable value is to avoid both under-insurance and over-insurance.

The assessed value is no guide to the insurable value. Neither is the sale price realized by a neighbor or that offered to you. These prices include lawns, gardens, basement excavation etc., including the lot and these are values with which you are not directly concerned in this matter. What you want to know is the present estimated cost of replacement of your house if you suffered a total loss.

There are several ways to find this out. You could, for example, ask your insurance company. While they would probably oblige you, free of charge, they could only give you a figure without any guarantee that it would be binding upon them in the event of a claim.

If you are good with figures you could determine the value yourself by finding out the number of cubic feet in your house and checking this against a table of current construction costs in cubic feet for your general area. You could figure it another way by taking the original cost figure, less cost of basement excavation and foundation. By checking this against the construction cost index for the year in which it was built and then doing the same thing against the present year costs you will determine the increase

in value. Where insurance is concerned always bear in mind that your policy pays actual value at the time of the fire and it is obligatory on you to determine the insurable value.

Suppose the insurable value of your house is \$20,000 today and you have 80% co-insurance. That would mean your minimum insurance requirement is \$16,000 for insurable value. And if you suffered a total loss you would still lose money. To have full protection against a total loss you should do what many sensible people do and employ a professional appraiser whose competence and standards are recognized and accepted by your insurance company as acceptable evidence of loss in the event of fire.

What you need in the event of being forced out of your premises by fire is equivalent rental value insurance to provide funds to rent an equivalent home for yourself and your household. But bear in mind that this will not be enough to cover your additional living expense if you move into an hotel, motel or apartment house for the period of the rebuilding. I would also suggest you take out some additional living expense insurance to cover such extras as parking, laundry, garage, buying prepared meals, transport etc. that crop up in such circumstances. Have this added to your policy if it is not included when you rearrange your insurance to value. There is a monthly limit on this insurance. You are not permitted to use more than 25% of it in any one month so keep that in mind too.

Stamp Collection

How do I cover my stamp collection with an insurance policy? It is a very good collection and would be a serious loss if it was stolen or destroyed by fire or anything like that.—D.M., Montreal.

Stamp collections are protected under the provisions of the Personal Property Floater on the contents of your home such as jewelry, cameras, etc. They are also insurable under the Personal Articles coverage. See a fire and casualty agent and check with him on a specific inland marine floater policy. Be sure to include the hazard of theft from an unattended automobile even at higher premium if it is not covered in the All-Risks policy you purchase to begin with.

If it is a very valuable collection with individual stamps worth considerable sums I would recommend you have these specifically listed, and protected with an appraised valuation as separate units of the policy. Otherwise you would be limited to the \$250 on any one item in the general endorsement. Mysterious disappearance is only covered if the units lost are individually listed in the policy or if they are mounted and the entire page is missing. There is no protection against temperature extremes, dampness, moths, vermin, handling damage or similar natural hazards such as color fading.

Term Costs

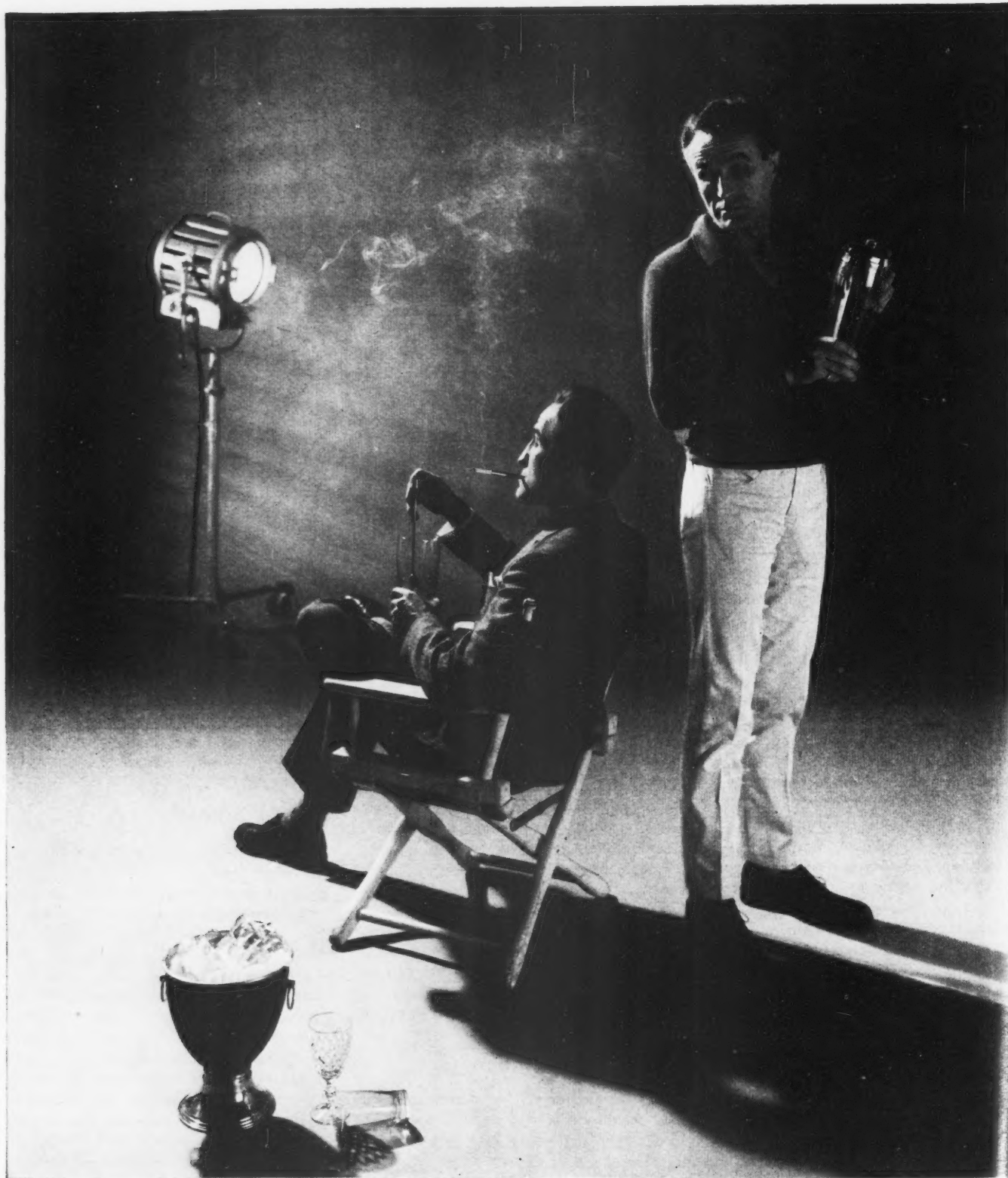
What does term insurance cost if I want to add some to my life protection? Are there any age limits or much difference in rates? Can I borrow money on this insurance in emergency?—S.McL., Liverpool.

One of the biggest companies in the business of selling term insurance offers \$10,000 additional life insurance to men and women, age 16 to 59, convertible and renewable without examination, for first five year premiums at \$60.60 annually at age 35; \$75 at age 40; \$100.20 at 45; and \$209 at age 55, all on an annual premium basis as quoted. You should not pay more. The answer on borrowing is no. You cannot borrow money on a term insurance policy.

Stolen Autos

While I was out of town on business my car, an expensive model, was stolen from an apartment garage. The thief, a man whose driving license was under suspension, drove it over 1,000 miles with the handbrake on, thereby causing fire and damage. It is a 1958 model with low mileage. I use it in my business. My insurance agent suggests I take a cheque to cover the cost of repairing the car plus reimbursement at \$5 a day for transportation expense and that I turn my car in on a new model and use this cheque to pay the difference between the normal depreciation and what I will receive on the trade-in. Is this advisable?—P.J., Vancouver.

Definitely good advice. Suppose you recondition the car? The usual reaction in such cases is that you feel the car is never the same. Fire sometimes replaces that new car smell with another faint odor, in the opinion of the driver. Even if it isn't true you still imagine it. I don't see how you can lose by taking the advice. Your insurance completely covers the repair cost loss on trade-in. You get a brand new 1960 model car and you write off the normal depreciation anyway.



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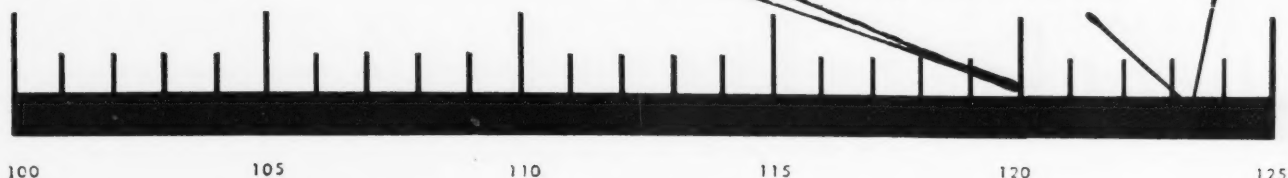
SN

Business Index for August

Aug. '59 120.0

Aug. '60 123.2

July '60 123.1



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	168.3	166.5	165.4
Index of Manufacturing Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	149.6	149.2	149.9
Retail Trade	\$ millions	1,407	1,422	1,453
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	\$ millions	1,516	1,522	1,468
Consumer Price Index	1949 = 100	127.6	127.4	125.9
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Material	1935-39 = 100	243.6	243.2	241.7
Manufacturers' Inventories, Held and Owned	\$ millions	4,479	4,485	4,361
New Orders in Manufacturing	\$ millions	1,951	1,873	2,042
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	435	489	456
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres	\$ millions	22,886	23,221	20,820
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports)	\$ millions	266	306	305
Hours Worked in Manufacturing	per week	40.5	40.5	40.1
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-39 = 100	251.8	249.2	269.5
Imports	\$ millions	519.8	477.1	505.9
Exports	\$ millions	457.4	485.9	516.3

Most latest figures are preliminary ones.

RECENTLY WHEN OTTAWA re-checked the capital investment intentions of companies and governments for 1960, the result was a pleasant surprise. The business sector upped intended expenditures over forecasts made at the turn of the year. The original survey was carried out when everybody was putting down the welcome mat for a boom. Yet, in the less optimistic atmosphere of mid-1960, businessmen aim to spend capital investment dollars more freely than expected previously.

The increase, ranging from 4.1 per cent in forestry and mining to zero in trade, finance and commercial services (actually a mite down) is not big. It is \$72 million, which is significant in view of the current economic atmosphere.

However, total capital investment intentions did drop about \$60 million from the earlier forecast. Basic reason was the downgrading by Ottawa of housing dollars. The federal government chopped a big \$126 million from the early estimate. That figure was bloated; it represented more of a political hope than a realistic one. The residential contract awards given by Hugh C. MacLean Building

Guide for the last months of 1959 showed the handwriting on the wall.

The early forecast was prejudiced; we are now more realistic. The important fact to bear in mind, in all this, is that business capital investment is on the increase, not the decline. This is a powerful omen for the future, particularly as a big increase is scheduled in machinery and equipment. This total will be 11 per cent ahead of 1959 (if it is carried out) and within kissing distance of the record set in 1957.

Added support to increased optimism is given by steel production figures. When output rates started to drop in April and May, from the 100 per cent capacity rate of previous months, the pessimists chortled. All June the figure bottomed; it was actually higher than the low week of May, when the rate was 77.2 per cent. In the first week of July the rate was down because of the Dominion Day holiday. The following week it jumped to 80 per cent and by mid-July was running around 85 per cent, with the outlook being reasonably good for a continuation of that rate, or better, for some time.

Unemployment was down in June, being 4.6 per cent of the work force. While this is an improvement it also shows that there are still many negative aspects to our economy today. We have by no means licked our jobless problem. And in case some become overly optimistic because of the capital investment outlook and the steel rate, we can look at other negative aspects, such as lagging retail sales and the low durable manufacturing output. May retail sales were more than three per cent below those of the previous year-month. For the whole year the gain in sales dollars is fractional. When you consider that the dollar is worth less today and there are more people, then the per capita volume is down this year. Durable manufacturing output is lower now than it has been for months despite the fact that total industrial production is fair and so are new orders.

The future is not clear yet, but each month seems to bring some encouraging sign of coming betterment.

—by Maurice Hecht

(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

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JAMES A. DULLEA
Secretary

Montreal
July 20, 1960

Gold & Dross

Canadian Hydrocarbons

I would like some advice as to what to do with Canadian Hydrocarbons which I bought at \$11.75 and which is down. I would like to sell but would take a loss.
—E.L., Highland Creek.

Progress of Canadian Hydrocarbons is dependent considerably on its ability to promote the sale of propane-burning equipment (space heaters, stoves, water heaters, dryers, etc.). The market for propane (liquefied petroleum gas) traditionally follows that of natural gas, serving areas off the gas mains. Natural gas makes home owners on the fringes of its availability areas automatic fuel minded. Canadian Hydrocarbons has estimated that it was reaching less than 20% of its potential market.

Propane supplies can be readily expanded to meet demand since propane is derived from petroleum or in the preparation of natural gas for the market. The company now distributes propane in the area from the Lakehead west to Burns Lake, B.C. through 53 branch sales and service outlets and 32 storage points in addition to more than 900 "bottling" dealers, many serving remote markets.

An important factor in operations is a 40% interest in Alberta Underground Storage which has storage capacity for 16 million gallons of propane at Hughenden, Alta. These facilities, expansion of which is continuing, will permit storage of seasonal surpluses of propane for use during the winter when consumption is at a peak. They also enable purchase of a part of company requirements at favorable summer prices.

While the stock is, like the rest of the market, down from the year's high at recent levels the equity seems to be reasonably priced in relation to position and outlook. Net earnings in 1959 reached a record 99 cents a share, a sharp gain from 35 cents the previous year, as a result of improved operating efficiencies and reduced operating costs. Operations in the first quarter of 1960 emphasized market expansion, although prices were lower. Volume was 6% ahead of last year but dollar value was down 6.7% and net declined to 21 cents from 22 cents. It is, however, significant that sales volume increased in a period when temperatures in western Canada were above normal in the winter months. This portends the market expansion upon which

the company's future is predicated.

Indicated annual dividend rate is 20 cents a year, providing a yield of about 2%, which is typical of interesting growth situations. A businessman whose need for investment income is not paramount and who can undertake a normal risk would be well advised to stay with the equity. But any one who needs income and can't speculate should sell regardless of the loss he would realize. Hesitancy to take punishment probably accounts for as much bad investment policy as any other single reason.

Quebec Natural Gas

In the issue of June 28 you refer to Quebec Natural Gas Common as an attractive gamble. Is a utility with a rapidly expanding market and sales and with a franchise in Canada's largest city more of a gamble than almost any industrial stock? Isn't the cloud on the horizon the threat—if you can call it a threat—of competitive fuel oil from non-Canadian, hence unprotected sources?—S.A., Niagara Falls.

Quebec Natural has the franchise in Montreal but the market there can hardly be described as "rapidly expanding." In fact, there's considerable disappointment about the speed with which the Montreal load is building up. Fuel oil is more competitive in Montreal than in Toronto, although there's some question as to the extent to which it can be sold at a lower price because of being derived from imported crude oil. Additionally the pattern of home occupancy in the older part of Montreal does not seem to favor conversion to gas. But don't be too dispirited. The experience in North America is that natural gas sales sooner or later catch up to supplies. The gamble on Quebec Natural is as to how soon this will take place.

For the record, Gold and Dross has never said Quebec Natural was an attractive gamble. It said it was not an attractive gamble, which would move it a notch below your interpretation. But the stock recently snapped back smartly from its low and this market action might be taken as indicating it has seen its worst.

Your use of the term "non-Canadian . . . unprotected" must gladden manufacturers who are beating a steady tattoo

for protection against foreign competition. Foreign crude is, however, protected by the desire of the major petroleum companies, which own reserves of it, to show maximum profits. Some of them also own reserves in the Canadian west but have so far resisted switching to this source of supply via a proposed pipe line to Montreal. This would have to be backed by their guarantees of throughput. Agitation for this pipe line springs from independent Canadian producers and so far does not seem to have as much vigor as the opposition to it.

Maritimes Mining

I am a shareholder of Maritimes Mining Corp., having bought the stock at three different levels—\$3.20, \$2.35 and 80 cents. I would like your opinion of this stock. Do you think it is a buy at current levels? As you can see, I have been averaging down since my original purchase, thinking that I may be able to cut my losses but each time it goes lower. I just don't understand this business. The mine is now producing and in no small way. They made millions of dollars in two years and have good ore reserves and still the stock drops lower and lower. Can you explain this market action?—L.M., Vancouver.

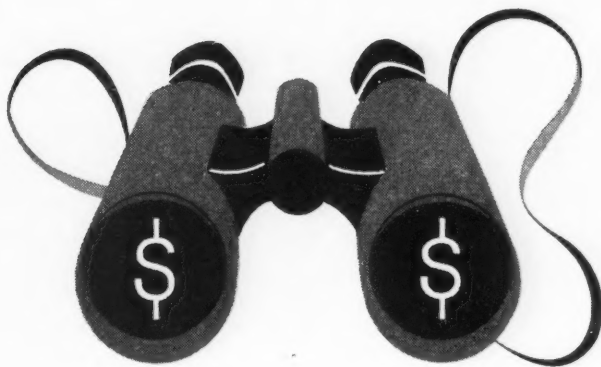
There are few more direct routes to investment failure than blindly averaging down, which is not the same thing as taking advantage of a declining market to add to a situation which you already think is inviting.

The stock market, like the race track, would not exist if there were no difference of opinion. You have interpreted Maritimes position as bullish; others have turned in a bearish verdict or you would not have been able to buy their stock.

As copper mines go, Maritimes is a small, marginal operation, in which the market is not inclined to place too much hope considering the fuzzy outlook for copper markets. World copper production facilities currently exceed demand by about 10%. The main reason the red metal hasn't declined is the uncertainty of political events in the Belgian Congo where Katanga province produces about 8% of the world's copper. The outlook for copper not reaching a permanently higher price.

Maritimes produced at capacity of 2,000 tons a day in 1959 and 1958. Ore reserves total 3.5 million tons, equivalent to five years' mill supply, grading about 2% copper and 0.023 oz. gold. There is, however, a block of six new levels available for exploration and development as a result of shaft-deepening.

You are apparently interpreting Maritimes results for 1959 and 1958, its first two years of operations, as a criterion of net earnings. New mines are, however,



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exempt from corporate income tax in the first three years of operation, so the net of \$1.6 million or 16.23 cents a share reported for 1959 is not indicative of future net, all other things being equal. Discovery of sufficient new ore to enlarge mill capacity would, of course, modify the picture.

Maritimes is exceptionally heavily capitalized for a Canadian mining company, with 10 million shares. Market valuation does not appear to be out of line at recent prices, considering the risky nature of mining. Any one staying with the issue is betting that the company will find more ore.

Combined Enterprises

Is the low price at which Combined Enterprises Limited is selling simply the result of the folding of Gutta Percha or are there hidden factors? At \$8.25 the stock is selling at only eight times 1959 earnings, and 1960 earnings should actually be improved by the shut down of Gutta Percha since this was a losing operation. Also shareholders' equity at the end of 1959 was \$11.64 per share. — K.J., London.

Combined Enterprises appears to be undervalued but there does not appear to be anything on the horizon which would spark strong buying interest. The company rates with many investors as a maverick since its interests are diffused over industrial materials and equipment and food products.

Projections of 1960 earnings are not practical since the company has reported income on a consolidated basis and therefore one does not know how much loss is being stopped with the disposal of Gutta Percha. Doubtless the Gutta Percha operation reflected a part of the reduction in consolidated operating profit of Combined from \$2.8 million in 1956 to \$1.8 million in 1959.

Officials expect to realize almost the original investment from liquidation of Gutta Percha assets and this will improve the cash position. Working capital at the end of 1959 was \$6 million, reflecting inventories of \$5.4 million. Operations of units other than Gutta Percha are believed to secure the 60-cent dividend. Net for 1959 was \$1.02 a share (600,000 shares) but it should be noted that cash flow was almost twice this amount since \$500,000 was charged to depreciation.

The operations of some of the subsidiaries tend to be cyclical and the effect of this is not being lost on investors, who are today displaying a choosiness which has not been evident for some years. In consequence, Combined has been marked down to a level where it has attractions for the long-term holder who wants an interesting bet on the recovery of the economy.

Funds Across the Sea

A rich relative in England wants to give a sum of money to help me. He has made application to the Bank of England and they have refused his request. If he were to buy Hudson's Bay stock in England in my name and then send it to me could I sell it here or not? If your answer is no, can you suggest something that can be done in a legitimate way? — C. J., Montreal.

Our opinion is that you would have difficulty in selling the Hudson's Bay stock in Canada since there is apparently some doubt as to whether it could be transferred here without divulging information which would indicate that the gift of the certificate was being made in order to effect the transfer of funds from Britain. If it were possible to circumvent the regulations in this way, there would be no point in the British retaining them.

Titan Petroleums

I thought I would avail myself of your comments on a stock purchase I was induced to make some time ago: Titan Petroleums, which I purchased at 84 cents (1500 shares) and which is now selling at 27 cents. Is it worth holding?—T.E., Hamilton.

Titan Petroleums is a wildcat of the rawest sort and should only be retained if you can afford to gamble, and recognize that you are playing a very long shot. The company's operations are partially in the U.S., and are consequently difficult to follow and evaluate.

In Brief

What's ahead for Kirkland Townsite?—C.H., North Bay.

Outlook obscure following termination of lease by Wright-Hargreaves but financial position strong.

Pow's Gaspé Copper making out?—R.M., Ottawa.

Posting new production records, and biting into debts.

What's the status of Osiko Lake?—L.T., Montreal.

Plans a follow-up to the encouragement obtained in exploration last year on several claims groups. Has a strong war chest.

Any progress at Fatima?—L.S., Hamilton. Hopes to produce on marginal property near Timmins.

What's Macdonald Mines doing?—G.J., Toronto.

Nothing.

Does Long Lac's interest in Lake Wasa mean a revival of the latter?—R.D., Toronto.

Perhaps over the long term, but not now.

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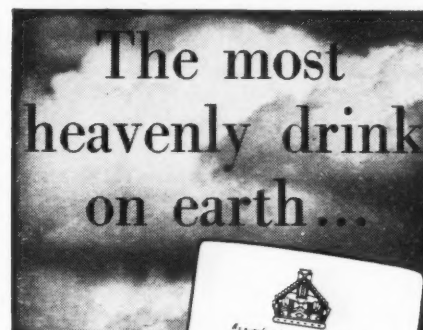
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty-two and one-half cents (52½¢) per share** upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of September, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1960; shares not fully paid for by the 30th day of July, 1960, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By order of the Board.
W. E. McLAUGHLIN,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que.,
July 12, 1960.



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By order of the Board.
K. W. Kernaghan,
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Toronto, July 22, 1960

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Let's Make Adultery A Legal Fiction

by J. D. Morton

MY FRIENDS CAN GO on looking shocked and surprised for as long as they like, but I am stubborn enough and (realistic enough) to maintain that divorces have been, and are being, obtained in Ontario and, indeed, in all the Provinces, on manufactured evidence of adultery. Further, I doubt whether, under the present divorce laws, the practice can be stopped.

Sir Henry Maine, a great English legal scholar of the nineteenth century, once wrote this of a progressive society: "Social necessities and social opinion are always more or less in advance of Law. The greater or less happiness of a people depends on the degree of promptitude with which the gulf is narrowed".

We have a progressive society, with a completely archaic divorce law. Since social opinion is favorable to its liberalization, we must set about to narrow the gulf.

How can we bring the Law into line? Sir Henry wrote that "the agencies by which Law is brought into harmony with society seem to be three in number—Legal Fictions, Equity, and Legislation".

Some, at least, of the Toronto newspapers have come out in favor of legislation. I have my doubts about the degree of promptitude with which Legislation might narrow the gulf. Canadian legislatures have shown a wholly understandable desire to tread in someone else's footsteps—usually British footsteps. However, to tread in footsteps is not to hurry on the heels. For example, in 1792, perhaps despite ourselves, we acquired the English feudal land law. We have it still despite the fact that it was practically abolished in England in 1925. In divorce law, we are up to the 1857 English Act. Then again, divorce is a concern of the Dominion Parliament and there is the matter of Quebec. I do not think that Legislation is the answer. Passing over Equity (to which twentieth century lawyers rarely look for innovations), it seems to me that we are left to Legal Fictions.

Legal Fictions are an adult equivalent of that childhood attitude which says: "If we pretend it isn't there, perhaps it will go away". In more technical terms, Maine defined a Legal Fiction as an assumption which conceals the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operation being modified. In other words, to adopt the child's phraseology again; "If

we pretend it is there, perhaps it will work."

Now readers who are not members of the bar may be surprised to learn that Legal Fictions have been widely employed in the past by English and Canadian courts. First, a look at some of the good old English fictions.

Since the turn of the century, Canadians have become accustomed to thinking about "the courts" as a unified system. In the bad old days, this was not so. England was equipped not with a single set of courts but with competing sets. Not only was there professional competition between them but also a certain amount of business competition. If there were no cases, there would be no fees. The rules did, on the face of them, give a fair share of business to each. But in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we find the following little dodges, or Legal Fictions, being employed, to promote a little extra.

The Exchequer Court was confined technically to disputes between the Crown and a subject. It was, however, prepared to hear actions for debt between subjects themselves on the pretence that if A owed B a sum of money and would not pay, B was thereby rendered the less able to pay his debts to the Crown. And even if B could be shown to owe the Crown nothing, the court merely pretended that he did, in order to hear the case.

Again, the King's Bench was extended at the expense of the Common Pleas by pretending that defendants had committed a trespass in the County of Middlesex. The defendant might never have been in Middlesex and the case might have nothing to do with trespass but if the court agreed to pretend that he had, then the case could be brought before it.

Even more bare-faced Legal Fictions were employed in relation to actions on contracts. The Admiralty had jurisdiction over contracts made overseas. It was quite prepared to pretend, however, that Liverpool, or even London was overseas in order to get the case before it. This was countered by the competing Common Law courts who, with equal effrontery, were prepared to place any foreign city within the limits of England (the city of Paris for example would be moved to Cheapside).

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

Years.

Cecil 41, mother 40, Ron 9, Judy 7

"Yes, you may say, they moved places about. But did they ever pretend that something had happened which in fact had not?" Indeed they did!

Much of our modern law relating to civil liability for wrongdoing can be traced to a fiction that the defendant had "entered an enclosed place". Following this fictitious allegation, the true cause of action was set out. Everyone, including the judges, knew that no one had entered any enclosed place.

Finally, we come to perhaps the most famous Legal Fiction of the lot involving the pretended existence of those two famous legal characters, John Doe and Richard Roe. Between them, Doe and Roe reshaped the land law of England. For example, for A to recover title by ejectment proceedings to freehold land held by B, it was necessary to pretend that A had leased the land to John Doe who had been put out by Richard Roe. Everyone knew that no lease had been made. For a long time, however, John Doe and Richard Roe did exist in the form of "men of straw" who stood at the courthouse door with straws in their mouth as an indication that for a small consideration they were prepared to play their parts.

Why don't we in Canada invent a Mercedes Roe and Alexandra Roe? Why not an allegation that the defendant in a divorce action did commit adultery with one or both of them *and also*, for example, was in the habit of torturing his wife and children? I must admit I cannot immediately envisage a collection of professional co-respondents, straws in mouth, clustered on the steps of our court-houses. But John Doe and Richard Roe persisted on paper long after the men of straw themselves had disappeared. We could equally dispense with the Shady Ladies — all that would be required is the judicial acceptance of a new Legal Fiction.

Maine wrote: "Fictions are particularly congenial to the infancy of society. They satisfy the need for improvement — at the same time they do not offend the superstitious disrelish for change which is always present."

The fact is that we must, somehow or other, get a grown-up divorce law. If we cannot have Legislation, then let us face the legal Fiction. As I have shown, there is ample precedent for such a move, and it would be more in line with age-old legal practice than what is happening now.

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